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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

A Successful Reconnoissance to Hedgesville.

A Party of Rebels Routed, and a Number of Prisoners Captured.

THE PRESENT INACTION OF THE ARMY.

Speculations as to Future Movements.

How will the Advance on the Rebel Capital be Made.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862, A.M.

Yesterday Capt. DUNCAN made a reconnoissance to Hedgesville with two squadrons of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering one hundred and forty men.

Hedgesville is seven miles northwest of Martinsburgh and one mile from North Mountain, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Capt. DUNCAN drove the rebel pickets into the town, and then charged the main body of the rebels, taking [illegible] prisoners, including three officers. They all belonged to the Tenth Virginia Cavalry, except a Lieutenant from the Second South Carolina Regiment.

None of Capt. DUNCAN's men were hurt.

Refugees state that the rebels left Martinsburgh on Tuesday. It is believed that a portion of them went to Williamsport and a part to Shepherdstown. The destruction of the property belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has, within the past few days, been made complete.

LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.

One emerges from his tent, these October mornings, into a dense envelop of fog which, rising from the Potomac and Shenandoah, completely fills these narrow valleys with its vaporous presence. It is a thick, opaque Samoiedic fog, in which you wander utterly helpless. Your horse, staked a rod off, is invisible; your neighbor's tent even cannot be seen; of course the camps the other side of the valley are wholly hidden from view, and it is only after a prolonged contest of some hours that the sun daily succeeds in expelling the intruder and restoring daylight to the scene.

Mentally we are in quite as thick a fog here at headquarters. Even those who sit in the highest places of authority seem to have no insight of what is before us. Gen. McCLELLAN is agreeably located, en famille, in the pleasant little farm-house opposite. [illegible] sits, Turk-wise, on the straw floor of his tent, to outward appearance like a Brahim seeking to attain the Perfect Blessedness, but one can well imagine with quite other feelings agitating his mind. The Chiefs smoke, sleep and gossip. The young officers loaf, ride or read novels. A hundred thousand citizen soldiers and more lie shivering at night in their little shelter-tents, scantily supplied with blankets, thinking of home, of the war, of themselves, and revolving many things in their breasts.

Do you derive many assurances of an advance from all this? I see that you are still hopeful—that the great, patient, confiding North still trustingly looks forward, momentarily, to the movement of the mighty hosts of the Republic against armed Rebellion. It is possible; but I cease to prophecy. Remember that the Army of the Potomac is not automatic; that the primum mobile is at Washington not here; that Gen. McCLELLAN awaits the order of the General-in-Chief, and that no orders have yet come.

When they do come, what will be their nature, what the line of advance taken up? The general impression probably is that it will be a movement up the valley on the rebels, and on Richmond at once. Don't be sure that it will be of any such nature. I looked yesterday through the great telescopic glass mounted at the signal station on Maryland Heights. Through this powerful instrument one sees Winchester, thirty miles off; and not only Winchester but far below, where Staunton and Strasburgh lie. A moment's glance and these far-off points are pictured on the retina. But what the eye takes in, in an instant, would require a long and perilous march of days and days to reach. There are instructed and experienced military men here who say that an advance on Richmond by this line—over a country broken up, railroads and bridges destroyed, involving the enormous transportation these circumstances would necessitate, and with the constant liability of being cut up in flank and rear—is impracticable and impossible. I know nothing of the matter, and have always regarded the "impossible" as an elastic entity, expressing rather a judgment of the individual than a concrete reality, and varying according to the mental power brought against it. But I give the say of those who have a right to speak.

Every one knows what the other two lines of advance on Richmond are—the line of the Rappahannock and the Peninsula. The latter is the favorite one with the military chiefs here. It is no secret that Gen. McCLELLAN abandoned the Peninsula with the utmost reluctance, and that even after his troops were embarked on transports at Harrison's Landing, [illegible] to Washington was a prayer to be [illegible]. It is an article of faith among [illegible] which nothing can disturb that had he [not been] interfered with when he first went to the Peninsula, Richmond would in a fortnight have been in our possession; and that after the seven days' fight, had he received the reinforcements he called for, he would still have led the Union army triumphant into the rebel capital. Put it down, therefore, among the possibilities that the Army of the Potomac may yet be on the Peninsula again, and once more approach Richmond over the ground rendered historic by the splendid valor of our troops and marked by ten thousand graves of perished heroes.

Before this can be done, however, there are many intermediate things to be done. First, the line of the Potomac has to be rendered secure beyond all peradventure; for the country will never permit the soil of the loyal States to be again in danger of rebel invasion. Eighty thousand men, massed between Berryville, Bunker Hill and Winchester, stand ready at any moment the opportunity is afforded, to step over into Maryland. In the present condition of the river it requires the whole of the army of the Potomac to guard this line, and even then it seems unable to prevent such raids as we saw last week. The Fall freshets (unusually late this year) can alone break this spell and remove the dead-lock. Five or six feet of water in the Potomac to-day would be worth a hundred thousand men to us. Five or six feet of water would permit the removal of the whole of that vast body of men and still leave enough behind to guard the few fords and bridges that would remain. This done, it remains to call the rebel army out of their present position in the valley of the Shenandoah. We daily await tidings of operations by our armies nearer Richmond that will summon back the rebel hosts in hot haste to the defence of their menaced Capital. That Capital is now protected by a force of about fifty thousand men only; and the vast material stores laid up there for the support of the rebel army during the Winter—leaving out of view altogether the prestige of its possession—are of too commanding an importance to be jeopardized for the barren grasp of a valley now all but eaten to a desert. These facts may show on what complicated contingencies any movement of this army depends, and may, perhaps, aid in sustaining with a little hope a people always patient, if they only know that something is being done toward the accomplishment of the grand end.

Meanwhile, inaction breeds customary evils. With a condition of physical health that has had no parallel since the army was formed, it is acknowledged that the morale of our soldiers is not what it has been. I hardly care to give the detailed revelations that would justify this averment; but the fact is one owned by all who have the opportunity to judge. In losing the virtues of the citizen, many of our men have not yet acquired the virtues of the soldier. You will, of course, give this its duly qualified interpretation; but plunder, license, abandonment of self-respect, and general demoralization, are sufficiently wide-spread in the army to be alarming. And these are aggravated by ills which American soldiers should surely not be called on to bear. Many, many are deficient in clothing, shoes and shelter; and they shiver blanketless in the miserable open tentes d'abri through which the cold night winds sweep at will. Thousands have not yet received the knapsacks they left behind them on board transports on embarking at Harrison's Landing, and the Government fails to supply them with others.

I know your sleek, cosy Quartermaster will have some ready-made answer as to the ample comforts of every kind enjoyed by the troops; but I speak of that which I do know and testify of what I have seen. I have gone personally from regiment to regiment and found men by thousands suffering for want of shoes, coats and blankets. Is it not enough to stir a fever in the blood to think of the lavish treasure the nation unstintingly pours forth to support its soldiers, and know that they are naked when they should be clothed, shivering when they should be warm, hungry when they should be fed, and perishing of inaction when they should be led on to victory?

Higher up there are other and more perilous elements at work. Among those in high places feuds, jealousies and animosities flourish rankly. Probably never, out of a troop of opera-singers, were such bickerings and heart-burnings as exist between our General officers. It is always the case when an abundance of well-matched mediocrity is brought together, without any mind of commanding superiority to subordinate these petty differences. I know not what far-back, subtle influences have been at work; but all patriotism seems eaten out of the heart of the regular army men. Not one of them has the faintest appreciation of the perilous position of the country. Indeed, they seem to be wholly isolated from the country. The intense desire of the people for active work excites in them only an angry, acrid antagonism, and the rasping file of popular criticism, they turn round and bite at. I had heard that our volunteers were acquiring the same spirit—that they, too, had eaten of the Lotus which makes men forget their country—that they could be "used" as iron-headed, ambitious men have ere while used armies. It would be a fatal day indeed, that should see that. But, thank Heaven, it is not so. They have little discernment who have fancied that the soldier's uniform has stifled the citizen's heart. A superficial scarf of army feelings and habits may have grown up; but you soon penetrate through this to the solid strata of deep and immovable loyalty; and that man would bitterly rue the attempt who should think to make use of American citizen-soldiers for any other end than that for which they left their homes and joined the ranks.

To one who is wholly unbiased, there is nothing more difficult to speak justly of than the relations of the army to Gen. McCLELLAN. The vague generalizations as to the "confidence" and "enthusiasm" with which the troops regard him, amounts to nothing until one penetrates to the origin of these feelings. It is easy to see that with many, their attachment is rather opposition to his critics than spontaneous belief in himself. With the main body of the men, it is equally easy to see that their attachment is rather horror of the Pope and McDowell style of things than any very profound devotion to McCLELLAN. I have sought to find the soundest judgment among those officers and others, not West-Pointers, but men in the volunteer service of instruction and much experience in battle, who view, perhaps, as dispassionately as it is possible, the conduct and character of the Commanding-General. These men make no absolute or extreme judgment. They see the strong points of Gen. McCLELLAN's mind; but they see also the weak ones. As an able officer said to me the other day, "Gen. McCLELLAN is splendid up to a certain point, but at that point his mind seems to lose its momentum." Magnificent in seizing a strong position; they are fain to confess that he does not know how to reap the fruits of victory; and they lament, with the people, that excess of lymph or lethargy which keeps the army at a dead stand, while the great Nation vainly pours out its rich and valiant life. And yet all feel—it is useless to deny it—that no man better than he has yet shown himself; no man even as good as he. It is a pathetic state, this we are in—with a leader so near to greatness and yet seeming to miss it. I await here day by day, with "Yes or No contending in my mind," as DANTE phrases it—awaiting with pain some turn of affairs that will take us out of this perilous plight.

W. S.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The following dispatch is received from the TIMES special correspondent at Harper's Ferry:

"No news is stirring of any consequence. The weather is very cold and windy."

We have received from our special correspondent at Frederick the following dispatch:

"BENJ. F. BROWN, who kept a warehouse here for storing goods, and was in the employ of Government, has just been arrested by L. B. PERKINS, Government Detective, for giving information to the rebels while they were in possession of Frederick, and also openly aiding them in taking away large quantities of Government goods from his own store and the express office of Messrs. BRUNNER and MARKELL. BROWN went off to Washington in custody with Mr. PERKINS."

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The American's special correspondent from Harper's Ferry, says the troops of this division of the army of the Potomac are in great glee, to-day, over the success of the expedition, which returned, yesterday, from its visit to Louden County, having driven out all guerrillas between Harper's Ferry and Leesburgh, bringing back with them upwards of fifty prisoners and thirty horses. The prisoners are all housed in one of the buildings on the main street, near the gate of the arsenal, and have been lying out on the portico and roof all day, viewing the stirring scene by which they are surrounded.

The rumors sent forward from Washington every day or two that the rebels are leaving Winchester, are known here to be unfounded. On the contrary convalescents and stragglers from Richmond are being daily sent forward to Winchester, together with reinforcements of fresh troops. Indeed, there is no doubt that the strength of the rebels in Virginia is being massed in the Shenandoah Valley, and that they have occupied the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harper's Ferry to Paxton's Cut.

From all that I can see and learn it is very evident that low water in the Potomac operates on the movements of both armies. The rebels feel safe between Martinsburgh and Winchester so long as the Potomac is so easily fordable anywhere as a running brook, and have no disposition to leave the rich Valley of the Shenandoah.

Whilst Gen. McCLELLAN is compelled to keep his army scattered along the river for a distance of thirty miles, it is evidently impossible for him to move on the rebels in force. Should he attempt to mass his army for this purpose the rebels would cross again into Maryland above, and be back again into Virginia by the time he reached them. So soon, however, as we have a heavy rain-storm, sufficient to add two or three feet to the depth of the current, no doubt the Commanders of both armies will show their hands.

The recommendation of Gov. LETCHER, to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has, as far as I can learn, been carried on to the full extent, from Harper's Ferry to a distance of ten or twelve miles beyond Martinsburgh. One entire track has been taken up, between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh, and carried off toward Winchester, beyond Martinsburgh.

Fires have been seen at night along the track of the road, indicating that the ties of the track have been taken up and burned, as well as all water stations and other property. This is especially the case at the foot of North Mountain, from whence rails are also said to have been carried off. It is also reported that they are filling up Paxton's Cut, by blowing up rocks and burning the rails, with many feet of stone and earth. Numerous bridges, along this portion of the road, have also been destroyed.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Meaning of the Recent Movement to Charlestown—Why the Place was not Held—A Counter Movement on the Part of the Enemy Feared, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

The failure to hold Charlestown must not be construed into a failure to work an advance. Our pickets have been extended to some distance beyond Halltown, which place is now held by our infantry forces. It was the original intention to hold Charlestown, and move our forces forward from here and across the river to the support of those advancing. Owing, however, to fears of a counter movement by the enemy, our troops were drawn back—and not, as others have written, simply because the object of the expedition was accomplished, and there was no necessity of our forces remaining longer. The baggage and commissary trains which accompanied the expedition prove the fallacy of such a theory. No such accompaniments are taken on a simple reconnoissance. The loyal North then can rest assured that an advance, in every sense of the word, was intended, and that the counter movement of the enemy was that prevented its full accomplishment, it would not be proper for me to state at this time; the future will reveal it.

Capt. J. F. PELL, of the First Minnesota Regiment, the popular Provost Marshal of this place, was undoubtedly captured while returning alone from Charlestown Thursday evening. I saw him at that place about 5 o'clock P. M. He had made an agreement with a brother officer to return to the ferry about 7 o'clock. Failing to appear, however, Capt. PELL started back alone, and was doubtless seized by some stray cavalry men in our rear, as nothing has been heard from him since. He was a very brave officer, and was never taken without a desperate fight, unless the odds were greatly against him.

An important reconnoissance party started out from here very early this morning, consisting of six companies of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, one battery of six heavy guns properly supported by infantry. Gen. GEARY had command of the expedition. Heavy firing was heard this forenoon from the direction of Loudon, wither the force proceeded to reconnoitre and capture Capt. GRUBS' company of rebel rangers, who have been robbing and pillaging that region for several days.

Intense dissatisfaction is being created in the army by the receipt of General Order (No. 154) permitting infantry, cavalry and artillery officers in the regular service to recruit from the ranks of the volunteers. Government must immediately rescind this order, or it will be productive of the most disastrous results. Volunteer officers, who have been to the trouble and expense of getting up commands, will not submit to their being decimated by the inroads of (regular) intruders. Are the bullets of the enemy not thinning out our volunteer regiments, but this new agency must needs be brought to bear upon them?

The investigation in regard to the surrender of this place is being rapidly brought to a close at Washington. The following, among other witnesses, have been examined: Col. D'UTASSY, Garibaldi Guard; Capt. RICKETTS, Indiana Battery; Capt. POTTS, Ohio Battery; Major HEWITT, Thirty-second Ohio; Major HILDEBRAND, Thirty-ninth New-York; Major BARNUM and Quartermaster CHAS. GOODMAN. The evidence thus far has been strongly in Col. FORD's favor, and the result of the investigation will undoubtedly be a verdict of incompetency, not treachery, on the part of Col. MILES.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

Forrest's Rebel Cavalry Attacked and Routed—A Number of Prisoners Captured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 22.

On Sunday, Gen. FORREST, with a considerable force of rebel cavalry, commenced crossing the Cumberland River, and his advance, one thousand strong, encamped on the Gallatin Pike, seven miles north of Nashville.

Gen. NEGLEY immediately dispatched Col. MILLER, with a detachment, to intercept the rebels, who attacked them on Monday, at daylight, and drove them in great confusion across the river. But few were killed or wounded. A number of rebels, including a Colonel, were captured. The Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment behaved very handsomely.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Capture of the British Schooner Adelaide—Union Meeting in Beaufort.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The steamer Guide arrived at Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from Newbern, 22d, and immediately left for Baltimore.

She reports that the gunboat Ellis, of the Newbern squadron, Lieut. W. D. CUSHING commanding, captured the British schooner Adelaide, of Halifax, on the 19th, in New-Topsail Inlet, twelve miles from Wilmington, attempting to run the blockade with a cargo of cotton and turpentine. The vessel being aground, it was necessary to destroy the vessel and cargo.

A large Union meeting was held in Beaufort on the 21st. Eloquent speakers were present, and resolutions indorsing the President's proclamation were passed.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Slavery Question—Military Blundering—Exchanging Prisoners—The City Police—The Strength of the Rebels in the Southwest.

[In the absence of stirring news, our correspondent favors us with his views upon the conduct of the war and kindred topics. His speculations and opinions each reader will estimate at his own valuation.—EDS. TIMES.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1862.

Ere this letter reaches you the fighting month of October will probably be passed, and the immense military advantages for an entire four weeks of a genial atmosphere and fair roads will be lost. The country remembers how bitterly it almost wept over the delays of last year, when ninety days of the most favorable season that was ever known were thrown away in useless preparation, and no advance movement was made until the Winter rains and storms set in, when we were, for long months, obliged to accept the season of "mud," as an excuse for all the delays and embarrassments that followed last year's campaign, ending in a most fruitless going into Winter quarters. The Fall of '62, I suppose, is to be in the same way consumed, and the war is to drag its slow length along, filling the land with lamentation and poverty, the suffering patients and patriotic people not being meantime blessed with the prestige of the past reviewed, of even a small aggregate advantage. The continued defeat to our arms on the Potomac, the almost entire absorption of Kentucky, the contraction of our lines everywhere, joined with the Proclamation of the President, emancipating the slaves of disloyal people after the 1st of January—these things do not tend to make matters more comfortable here; as it seems to superficial observers rather inconsistent to be assuming powers over territory and people that every day appear to be passing from under the sway of the Government. For all practical purposes, so far as the National Government is concerned, the Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN is a virtual extinction of Slavery. In the first place, it will be difficult to make the world understand why men in bondage are to be punished, by being held as slaves, because their masters are loyal to the Union, and it is equally queer that slaves belonging to rebels should be free. This is certainly a singular admixture of justice, and simply won't work. It is impossible thus to divide up the institution. Mr. LINCOLN might as well order, by proclamation, that a horse be fattened on one side, or that the filling of the canvas of our fleets should be taken from the woof, without destroying the fabric, as to expect that he can liberate one-half of the slaves and leave the remainder in bondage. It is certainly true, also, that this very Proclamation carried out virtually recognizes the institution of Slavery on the part of the National Government, for, if it insures Slavery to loyal citizens, it obligates itself at the same time to protect their rights by all possible legal enactments.

But it is always fruitless, this discussion of Slavery and particularly at this time when our arms are everywhere receiving repulses, a time indeed, when our slight successes, the repulse of the rebels from Maryland, will for all time, come back to plague us with condemnation. According to all tradition, not a member of that invading army should ever have returned to Virginia soil. Away from all resources, cut off from support, their rear open to be assailed, the farmers and civilians who lived along the road that army took, should have demoralized it by their pitchforks and clubs. The roads over which that army passed, should have been obstructed with fallen timber, the bridges should have been destroyed, its ranks should have been fired upon from behind every fence and hillock; in short, such embarrassments should have been offered, that would have made it impossible to for them to be else than a disjointed, broken-down mob; but instead of this, they marched literally to and fro with impunity. A holiday excursion could not have been attended with less disaster, particularly if there had been a railroad collision, or a blow up of a steamboat boiler.

How long will the people stand this kind of management of the war, do not the leaders smell mischief yet. In my opinion a civil revolution threatens in the North; standing as I do in the distance and looking upon the centre of power as a spectator free from all local influences, I see a portentious cloud gathering that must, if not discipated, soon accumulate and bust with terrific and destructive energy upon the men who have so long trifled with the majesty of the nation, and have so long persistently betrayed it before the world. Indifference, a want of earnestness, a total lack of enthusiasm, a disregard of expense, of time, of blood, of everything, indeed, that makes great deeds among true leaders characterize most of the people in high command; in short, the betrayal of every trust, seems now to be the surest road to honor. MILES with his three hats and intoxication at Bull Run, is given the key of the position, Harper's Ferry, when McCLELLAN attempted to capture the invading rebel army; and GOLDSBOROUGH, who left the Merrimac to run its ignoble career with impunity, and sent our army up the York, instead of the James River, is now a Rear-Admiral. The whole history of the last year presents a fearful review of disasters, as yet no one is concerned, the most guilty are the most honored, the least sincere occupy the confidential places. Is it to be presumed, for one moment, that the people, the true people, who are shedding their blood and treasure, are forever to bear with patience this fearful mismanagement? are our besotted, trading, political leaders, and miserable political General to never be stopped? I tell them that when they least expect it, there will burst upon their heads a storm of indignation that will sweep them away as chaff—and God grant that our country may not go down under the tornado—come, however, it must, and let the guilty ones tremble.

The time, indeed, is not far distant when the people, in their majesty, will rise and demand that the resolutions of the French Assembly shall be adopted as the basis of our future action. Then will ring through the land:

1. That it a crime to dispair of the Republic.
2. That every man capable of bearing arms, is at the disposal of the Republic.
3. That every horse, mule, ox, cart, or all else serviceable in war, are at the disposal of the Republic.
4. That the men at the recruiting stations everywhere, shall hasten to the borders, armed with such weapons as are at their command.
5. That every General of Division shall be responsible with his head for a defeat.
6. That to punish the guilty, the guillotine on trucks shall accompany every division of the army.
7. That a commission of the people shall accompany each division of the army, who shall see that these decrees of the people are sternly carried out.

Let the spirit of these resolutions be adopted, and our war for national existence will drive the rebels in a week from Virginia, and so crush up all opposition elsewhere, that it would not have a noticeable recognition.

When France made these declarations, her life appeared to be under the foot of the enemy; her resources were destroyed, the kings of the European world united, like vultures were tearing at her heart-strings, her life seemed to be gone; but the clarion notes of her people's resolve, inspired a new life, and in six weeks her soil was free for the invader, and Belgium was at her feet. Are the people of these United States less energetic, less determined than the the people of France. Are the descendants of our Revolutionary sires, the children of our free institutions, the adopted and elevated citizens of all lands among us, less willing to labor, to sacrifice—less enthusiastic for their country's salvation? I believe we are capable of the highest deeds of daring, of the loftiest and the noblest efforts; and because I believe this, I feel and know that the incompetent leaders, now hanging like an incubus around the throat of our National life if not resigned or removed, must by revolution be swept away. The rumbling of the coming storm is already heard in the distance.

Our city presented a lonely appearance on Wednesday last, for on that day the prisoners who had entered their names for exchange, joined together in a crowd and started for the levee, preparatory to forwarding up the river to Baton Rouge to be exchanged. Among these men I noticed several in uniform whom I had been accustomed to meet daily in citizens' dress. The time having come that made concealment no longer necessary, they boldly donned their old uniforms, and seemed, in some instances, at least, quite delighted with the interest they attracted. Some three or four thousand persons, of both sexes, followed them to the levee, and as they left, waved adieus. We have a rumor that the steamer Laurel Hill, which conveyed them up the river, was, in spite of the flag of truce, fired upon from the shore; resulting in the death of several of these Confederate soldiers. Up to the latest moment, I have heard no confirmation of this news, though it is not impossible that it is true.

Some hundreds of persons recently registered themselves enemies of the United States. Among these defiant people were quite a number of young girls of thirteen and fourteen, and young widows of tender years. Of course these people were totally unaware of what a responsibility they were assuming, or if they were, they seemed willing to assume it. I have heard of one or two instances, however, where these people have been seized with deep regret or fear for their conduct, and have begged most earnestly to erase the record. I presume the President alone can remove the civil disabilities under which they will hereafter labor—their consciences are under the control of a still higher Power. The vast labor attending the taking of all the names of our citizens, and making up a record of their ages, their residences and their political opinions, has been conducted under the immediate direction of Col. J. H. FRENCH, our Provost-Marshal-General, and nothing could have been accomplished more quietly or more efficiently. Col. FRENCH certainly should be held in high esteem here. As Chief-of-Police, he has organized from the worst possible materials when he started, one of the most efficient police forces that ever controlled a city, and he has done this by personally seeing every man and testing his ability for the situation he held. One who is out late at night seldom fails to hear the shrill whistle of "the Chief," unexpectedly ringing in some distant quarter of the city. The clubs answer with amazing swiftness, and the noise dies away, when you again hear the call in some other suburb, the sound of the ringing clubs dying away in distance, cheering the hearts of the timid and helpless that Gen. BUTLER and his aids are ever mindful of their duties, and that they can turn on their pillows and sleep with a consciousness of safety never before vouchsafed to the inhabitants of the Crescent City.

Early in the morning, in spite of this nightly sentinelship, Col. FRENCH is in his splendid office attending the live long day to the crowd waiting for his official assistance, and he seems rather to thrive under his excess of labor, for, I verily believe, his cheeks are more healthy-looking than ever, that his eye is brighter, and altogether, the hot climate and exhausting duties have only added new energy to our most popular Provost-Marshal-General FRENCH.

Since I have been here the regimental bands have been the source of infinite gratification to the citizens. Thousands nightly congregated at the headquarters of the city regiments to listen to our national airs, and under the genial influence of this music you could hear through the day these national airs whistled or sung by the children, and you could see the eyes of many of the grave and careworn brighten as the familiar strains of "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia" sounded on the air; but as a mistaken idea of economy, this medicine of the soul has been cut off, and we are deprived of what I know was more healthful to the sick soldiers than the nauseous doses of the hospital, and more valuable to the strong and brave than even his ration of meat. What economy indeed, when in one foray of some rebel cavalry on the Potomac stores would be unnecessarily abandoned that cost the Government more than all the bands in the service. Nothing could be more unhappy than this order for stopping the music. It was miserable and niggardly economy, and the originators of it have not soul or enthusiasm enough either to appreciate the inspiration that makes the true soldier or understand the secret workings of the human heart. With our music gone we get dull indeed.

This morning I had the pleasure of meeting with Major D. J. WAGGONER, of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. On the 25th of September, with 205 men, he was attacked by 2,800 of the enemy; 53 of his force were captured and 23 killed. After the battle he was brought to Holly Springs, then to Jackson, then to Vicksburgh. In all these places our troops were kept in prisons and treated with great harshness. Recently, the Major and 84 of his men were sent to Baton Rouge, and exchanged in the flag of truce alluded to in another part of this letter.

The Major informs me that the rebels have 10,000 men at Holly Springs, 20,000 at Jackson and 10,000 at Brooklyn, 18 miles from Jackson. He informs me that 2,000 Texan cavalry crossed the Mississippi a few days before he left Vicksburgh. A large part of these forces were to be sent to "clean out" Northern Mississippi and Tennessee. The different brigades are under Gen. VAN DORN, Gen. BARRY, Gen. VILLAPIQUE, Gen. LOVELL, (of New-Orleans notoriety,) and Gen. RUST. Some of these Generals were at Corinth in the recent rebel defeat. The Major further says that all these troops, especially the cavalry, are well armed and equipped, and are in every respect efficient, enthusiastic of success, and speak of eventually conquering the North as a foregone conclusion. As this information is reliable, the people at the North can come to their own conclusions.

EXPLOSION ON THE STEAMER CERES.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Oct. 1.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. ALFRED PIERSON for the following account of the accident to the steamer Ceres:

The steamer Ceres left Ship Island at 2 P. M., Oct. 7, for Fort Pike and New-Orleans, (Lake Pontchartrain,) with a light list of passengers and freight, working under a low head of steam, from 90 to 100 pounds, as her port boiler was leaking badly over the fires. She ran along slowly until twenty minutes to 6 o'clock, at which time we were just inside of St. Joseph's Island light-house, when our boilers exploded, carrying everything before them forward of the pilot-house, killing the majority of the passengers and crew who were forward, instantly—scalding frightfully the engineers on watch, and a portion of the crew in the deck-room. We got our life-boat and skiff overboard, in charge of the second mate and steersman, who succeeded in saving eight or ten of the survivors, and landed them on St. Joseph's Island. We also got our landing-stage out from under the wreck on the forecastle, on which seven persons were able to sustain themselves, until the United States gunboat Calhoun providentially came to our rescue. Two others gave out from exhaustion just previous to the boat reaching us.

The yacht Gipsy, which was on her way to Ship Island, with Maj.-Gen. BUTLER on board, also put about, and came to our rescue on seeing the flames of our burning steamer, and rendered us all the assistance they were able, for which we cannot be too thankful, worn-out and nigh to perishing as the most of us were. We have lost twelve killed and drowned, and have twenty-one saved, some of whom are badly scalded and burned. Our thanks are hereby especially tendered to Capt. BUCHANAN, of the Calhoun, his officers and crew, who did all that men could do for our rescue and comfort.

My own thanks are especially due to Mr. W. D. BROWN, Chief-Engineer of the Calhoun, and his assistants, for their unceasing attention to myself and the survivors of the crew.

ALFRED PIERSON, For the survivors and crew.

U. S. GUNBOAT CALHOUN, LAKEPORT, Oct. 8, 1862.

Crew and Passenger List of Steamer Ceres, Oct. 7, 1862, so far as can be ascertained.—Saved—J. P. Winner, clerk, badly wounded; Alfred Pierson, mate, uninjured; Michael Foley, second mate, uninjured; Wm. Holmes, Chief Engineer, slightly wounded; [illegible] Jordan, Second Engineer, badly scalded—died at 8 A. M., 8th; Charles Patterson, striker, badly scalded; John Snider, striker, slightly wounded; John [illegible]wood, carpenter, uninjured; John Peters, steersman, uninjured; William Rosenthal, cabin passenger, uninjured; Conrad Schmidt, cabin passenger, wounded; Paul Basmilevich, cabin passenger, wounded; P. [illegible] Lumby, cook, uninjured; Louis Dunn and Wm. Guy, colored cabin hands, uninjured; Daniel [illegible], fireman, uninjured; John Donnelly, deck-hand, injured; Daniel Thomas, deck-hand, wounded; [illegible] Walsh, fireman, badly wounded; Angelo [illegible], deck-hand, badly wounded; Felix Riley, fireman, badly wounded—since died.

Lost—Berthold Albertson, pilot, killed by explosion; George C. Gilpatrick, second clerk, do.; George T[illegible], passenger, do.; Dennis Doone, colored steward, drowned; Lieut. Sherburn, Thirteenth Maine, passenger, drowned; Peter Fitzgerald, fireman, killed by explosion; Edward Linn, deck hand, do.; [illegible] Kelly, deck hand, drowned; Joe Queen, colored, cook's helper, drowned; two others, crew of lugger, unknown, drowned; Antonio Malera, Captain of lugger Liberty, drowned.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Oct. 16.

A case of some interest to the "cullered population" was decided, yesterday, by Judge KINSMAN. It appears that a free colored man named Jean MONTAMAT was married to a slave woman, by whom he had two children, one of which died; the other, a little girl about eleven years of age, a bright mulatto, quite fair to look upon, still survives, and was the subject of the present legal proceedings. MONTAMAT, at the time of his marriage, determined to purchase the freedom of his wife from her owner, and, in furtherance of that object, had paid $600. In order to secure the freedom of his surviving child, he sent her to Cincinnati, where she was baptized into the Catholic Church. MONTAMAT, the father, subsequently became involved in debt in this city, and mortgaged his daughter as a slave to secure his creditors. The mortgage was foreclosed in February, 1862, and the child of this father was sold to Mr. SALVOIR, at Sheriff's sale. In the present case, MONTAMAT applied for the freedom of his child under the circumstances above detailed. Able counsel had been retained by both parties—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS for the defendant, and Col. A. P. FIELD for MONTAMAT. The Court decided that the girl was entitled to her freedom, and so ordered.

TROUBLE WITH THE NEGROES.

From the True Delta, Oct. 9.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. MILLAUDON's overseer had been murdered by the negroes on the plantation. The particulars are said to be, that one of the negroes had misbehaved and was taken to Mr. MILLAUDON for chastisement, when he became abusive, and the overseer struck him with his riding-whip, being on horseback at the time. The negro then seized the overseer by the arm, endeavored to pull him off his horse, and became so furious that the overseer wished to shoot him, but Mr. MILLAUDON prevented this. An hour or two afterward the overseer was found murdered, with a number of bullet wounds in his head and breast. Rumor adds that the negroes afterward all revolted, and that a detachment of military had to be sent to quell the revolt, which was not effected until several of them had been killed. But we have not been able to verify this. Indeed, the whole account depends too much on general report to warrant us to vouch for its details.

ITEMS.

The Confederate prisoners taken at Baton Rouge, about 300 in all, have been released on parole. They were taken to Baton Rouge.

Lieut. BOYD ROBINSON was robbed of $[illegible] a few days since. All but $3,800 had been recovered.

The Delta says: "If the ladies who in the cars a few days ago affected sickness at the stomach, at the sight of a few Federal soldiers, will reflect, they will no doubt come to the conclusion that if it were not for the army and navy of the United States, they would have nothing in their stomachs as the basis of any squeamishness. The old adage is—'A beggar on horseback will ride to the devil.'"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MOVEMENTS.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP-STREET, Friday Evening, Oct. 10, 1862.

There were no movements, to-day, in [illegible] circles. The executive officers of the Banks were engaged in preparing their correspondence for the mails to leave to-morrow morning per the [illegible]. We cannot congratulate the several cashiers on having any important or interesting information to communicate, and we express our regret, that they have no bills of exchange to forward for collection or remittance to make. It is a sad time for exchange dealings on the part of our Banks. Private dealers and bankers have the call, and appear to be doing all of what little business offers. The general money and paper market offers nothing for comment. Note brokers appear to have changed their location or given up business, as they are not seen following up capitalists, nor are they observed applying at this or that Bank with a half of a hat filled with good commercial paper. Nor are public securities available or purchaseable only at rates approximating prices ruling twelve and eighteen months. The Draining Company of the Second District is in the market for the purchase of $10,000 of bonds issued under the act of March 17, 1859. Last year the Company purchased $16,500 at satisfactory rates. The time for receiving proposals this year expires on the 15th of November. For the information of all holders of bonds issued by our authorities, it will be well enough to state that the bonds to be bought, or liquidated, were issued for a special purpose, and are not of the general classes of State, city, or city consolidated bonds. It is gratifying for us to remark that the collections of this draining tax have been sufficient during these disrupted times to warrant the Commissioners to purchase the amount of bonds for which offers are solicited.

There was very little going on in and about the banks to-day. Renewals of maturing obligations formed one of the principal features of transactions. There was something of an active demand for sight drafts and bank checks on New-York. The rates ranged for first-class at 15@16 ₩ cent. premium. Sterling fell off, and was dull of sale outside at our quotations, which range as follows:

Checks and sight drafts on New-York—counter	[illegible]
Checks and sight drafts on New-York—outside	[illegible]
Sterling	[illegible]
France	4.80@[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]
United States Treasury demand notes	[illegible]
Legal tender	[illegible]

In uncurrent money, or distant bank notes—say the Western banks, Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia notes—there is very little doing and the rates range from 40@50 per cent. discount—even the [illegible] banks of Kentucky range within these figures.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP-STREET, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1862.

There has been a brisk speculative inquiry to-day for all descriptions of cured Breadstuffs and Provisions, and owing to the moderate supply of these articles, and the probability of very light receipts, prices are firmly and steadily tending in favor of holders. The supply of Sugar and Molasses is quite exhausted, and the receipts from the coast appear to be almost entirely suspended.

COTTON—27 bales, partly damaged by fire and water, sold at auction, a day or two since, at the extreme rate of $14[illegible] ₩ bale. There is no stock on hand, and no prospect of any receipts from the country for the present.

SUGAR—There is a brisk inquiry, but the supply is exhausted, and the only sale we heard of was a small lot of Choice Cistern Bottom, at [illegible]. There have been no receipts this week.

MOLASSES—There is little or none in the market, and the only sale we heard of was a lot of 150 bbls. Plantation Fermenting, at 37½c. ₩ gallon. The demand is good.

The following comprise the receipts for the past week, from the 4th to the 10th, inclusive: 237 bales Cotton, 1,916 bbls. Pork, 167 bbls. and 493 hhds. Lard, 683 bbls. Beef, 454 hhds. and tcs. Bacon, 177 bbls. Flour, 34 bbls. Rum, 207 kegs and 3 bbls. Butter, 114 boxes Cheese, 1,840 bbls. Potatoes, 16 bbls. Beans, 15 bbls. Sugar, 1,376 bbls. Molasses, 2,121 sacks Oats, 310 bales Hay, 1,170 sacks Corn, 10 kegs White Lead, 850 boxes Candles, 255 bbls. Apples, 200 bbls. Onions, 18 bundles Leather, 50 bbls. Vinegar, 150 boxes Soap, 131 bbls. Porter, and 565 sacks Bran. Imports—154 sacks Salt. Exports—163,000 Staves, 1,175 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Pork, 215 casks Bacon, 15 hhds. Lard, 175 bbls. Beef, 1,714 sacks Corn, 1,104 [illegible], 2,420 bbls. Sugar, 3,521 bbls. Molasses, 148 bales Cotton, 1,436 hhds. and 481 packages Tobacco.

Arrived during the week—11 barks, 3 brigs, 10 schooners, 4 steamships, 4 steamboats and 1 barge. Cleared—3 steamships, 2 ships, 10 barks, 6 brigs and 8 schooners.

The river has been stationary during the past week and is now 14 feet below high-water mark.

The Philadelphia Sheriffalty Case Still Unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The long-contested Sheriff Election case of THOMPSON vs. EWING, still continues.

The clerks of Sheriff THOMPSON have now possession of the office, and are issuing writs.

Sheriff EWING has applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction, which will be argued at Pittsburgh on the 20th inst.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

A Financial View from a Washington Stand-Point.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

For the last ten days, the *question d'or*, so to speak, has overshadowed all other points of interest [illegible] by the [illegible] charged.

The New-York market is daily influenced from the Capital by the receipt of those private orders for purchase and sale, which have such silent practical [illegible]. [illegible] your public has as yet heard little from its [illegible] and thoughtful opinion at Washington—[illegible] what 'tis worth—based upon a local idea of [illegible] Government finances, and the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of their relations to the present and prospective quotations of the precious metals.

Assuming no special means of intelligence on this perplexing subject, I am yet possessed of sufficient acquaintance with the real condition of the public [illegible] to sustain me in the following statements:

1. That a moderate premium on gold, say from 8 to 10 per cent., would not be pronounced unnatural and unjustifiable at the present time; but,

2. That last week's premium of 38 per cent., or anything like the present quotation of 28-29, is artificial, and has little to do with those laws of supply and demand, which in the end determine the relative value of a paper currency.

3. That while no inflation of the currency has yet occurred to cause any such depreciation as would otherwise be indicated by late prices of gold and exchange, there is also no ground for fearing a prospective inflation which can justify such anticipation of its effects.

The Wall-street theory and feeling are very well known and felt in Washington. Eminent gentlemen, [illegible] in patriotism, but quite surcharged with the [illegible] of your market, come upon us and sound the alarm. These parties acknowledge that the immediate startling rise which last week witnessed, was largely a speculative affair, built up by bank loans on gold, and suddenly checked, first, by indications that certain banks were recoiling, frightened, from a spirit of their own raising; and, second, by an attempt to sell accumulated "lines" at the high quotations effected. But they also assert:

That this war must be continued at the present enormous expenditure for at least another year; that a certain inflation has already occurred in the currency; that $68,000,000 of unpaid requisitions on the Treasury lie on the tables of Mr. STANTON and others; that Mr. CHASE must call for another immense issue of Treasury Notes; *ergo*, that the lapse in the price of gold and exchange is only temporary, and they must rule at 150 and 160 by or before January, 1863.

Now, I can truthfully say that these opinions are adverse to those of the best-informed as to capital; that the feeling of those who know most of, and think most about the public finances, has no such alarming complexion.

The theory of supply and demand, on which the opponents of the Government or of Mr. CHASE, have based their attacks upon the public credit, is, without doubt, immutably correct. Any excess in the supply of currency, beyond the amount needed for business uses, or absorbed by conversion or hoarding, should create depreciation of value. It will take more of it to pay for a day's labor, a yard of cloth, or an ounce of precious metal. But the recent course of the Gold market is not explained by this theory, because,

First—No cumulative inflation of the currency as yet exists.

The public should understand that this is the truth. A temporary accumulation of currency gluts the eastern cities, giving superficial observers the idea of an inflation. The causes of this gravitation of Treasury notes to New-York, Boston and Philadelphia are easily comprehended; but I cannot, at present, digress to point them out. Considering the loyal States at large, the inflation is slight—not more, as I have indicated, than from 8 to 12 per cent. above the needful mean. *Throughout the West there is not enough currency for popular use.* Prominent financiers, high in official confidence, who have just reached the Capital after extended business tours, assert this in positive terms. Two-thirds of the old-fashioned Western bank currency has gone out; and much of the old Eastern and interior is following its example, though there are instances of an inverse movement. A large amount of issued Treasury notes also is temporarily suspended by the public from the ordinary circulating channels of currency; where and how I could show, if it were not the design of this letter to state resultant *facts*, rather than causes. In short, those whose duty it is to observe and understand the variation of the finances, are honestly *doubtful whether a single dollar of United States currency,* beyond the amount needed for legitimate circulation, *is at this moment pressing upon the monetary system of the loyal States, to cause inflation in the price of Gold and Exchange.* The increase in the cost of other valuables is no greater than legitimately follows the operation of the Tariff, the Tax Law, and, in special cases, the military Deprivation of Supply.

Second—Little apprehension exists here of a future currency inflation, at a date sufficiently near to justify a present large advance in gold; nor, indeed, of a dangerous inflation at any date, unless most unlooked-for disasters to Northern arms should pull all Northern interests to ruin simultaneously.

If I had accurate statements of the various Treasury issues, the funded and floating debt, &c., their publication would be manifestly improper. But the Government finances are in a better condition than alarmists would have the public believe. To the Secretary's careful husbandry of his resources, the intent being to guard against the worst contingencies that could arise before December, may be traced the aforesaid accumulation of unpaid Quartermasters', Paymasters', and contract requisitions.

There is reason to believe that the necessity for an inordinate issue of notes will be alleviated by skillful measures, based on the public credit, to be given form and publicity early in the coming session of Congress. And the public credit ought to enjoy security in the speedy manifestation of one fact alone, viz.: *The Tax system already gives promise of astounding results.* It is thought that the income derivable therefrom will exceed by at least fifty per cent. the amount contemplated by sanguine framers of the bill. It will pay the interest on a war debt of many future months' accumulation, and leave a margin for ordinary Government expenditures. The influx from customs is also unexpectedly large, and may continue so, (furnishing gold for coupons after the redemption of the demand notes,) unless checked by an inordinate advance in exchange. To conclude, the Secretary of the Treasury, though probably deprecating the recent licentious speculation in gold and silver, preserves a cool serenity that is amazingly tranquilizing to those of the feeble and timid brotherhood who fall within its influence; and it is understood that if our military leaders will give us even a moderately decent [illegible] of their part of the drama, he is confident of his ability to sustain the Government credit [illegible], without seriously disturbing the financial [illegible] of things."

Thus the dependency of the ultimate issue comes back to the cogent and omnipresent question of military success. But something more than ordinary reverses must occur to sap the [illegible], however much they temporarily affect the public credit. And the sole [illegible] of this letter has been to affirm that, "as at [illegible]," and with fair prospects opening to [illegible] from the highest lookout, there is no legitimate [illegible] for October's quotations in the market for Gold and Exchange.

The Blockade of Charleston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in this morning's issue, in relation to the Charleston blockade, is tolerably fair in the main, but does not state justly the full difficulties of the case.

You must very well know that when an easterly wind prevails, the blockading fleet is necessarily compelled to "haul off" the coast, out of the way of danger in drifting ashore; and the same easterly wind is precisely what a contraband vessel would avail of to run the blockade.

When our vessels haul off from this necessity, of course the distance between each is materially increased, and the chances of arrest proportionably lessened to the vessel attempting to enter port.

The whole coast south of Barnegat, within striking distance, is especially difficult and dangerous to a blockading vessel in rough weather, and but few good harbors have ever existed, while these same few can only be availed of by thoroughly experienced pilots.

I perfectly agree with you that the blockaders have by no means [illegible] time I can [illegible] which at times [illegible] must have [illegible]. The fact is we ought to have a "thorough [illegible]" at the head of the Navy Department, instead of an inexperienced country lawyer, who makes no pretensions to a knowledge of naval matters, and who seems to be governed in the matter of blockading the Southern Atlantic ports more by the wishes of Secessionists than by the patriotic devotion of loyal Americans to the

FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY.

Need of Hospital Nurses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent military operations in Virginia and Maryland, and the perception of other battles, not long to be postponed, in this stern struggle for national life, have directed the attention of the Government and private individuals to the necessity of more enlarged preparations for the reception of sick and wounded, and to the consideration of what system of internal administration of our military hospitals is best adapted to secure an early return of our soldiers to scenes of active efforts in the field.

It is suggested that the question of location of our hospitals was made a topic of discussion at the recent meeting of Governors at Altoona; and that the propriety of sending our wounded men to the different States, for treatment in the immediate vicinity of neighbors and friends, was warmly commended. Whether this policy would be best in practical application; whether it presents the speediest and most certain mode of securing the return of the wounded to their comrades in the field; whether it be the most economical in a pecuniary sense; whether it promises the fullest protection to the soldier, who in the end may be entitled to a pension, we do not now propose to consider. Neither do we propose to discuss the expediency or inexpediency of placing all hospitals, which are *remote from the field of active operations, in charge of civilians, to the exclusion of officers of* the Army Staff; although we may say, in passing, that any project which deprives the sick and wounded in our hospitals of the experience and skill of surgeons of the regular army, would meet with our earnest opposition, as would any scheme which refused the large ability and great professional wisdom of surgeons in civil life. We think the Surgeon-General has adopted a line of action in this matter which is calculated to give to our hospital system the best professional skill which the nation can supply. He welcomes thought, learning and effort from every quarter. No class, no clique in the regular profession, is excluded or exempt. Under his inspiration and controlling mind, army surgeons, professors in medical schools, and practitioners in civil life, are fused into one body, working to one end.

If the medical profession of the United States is adequate to the task of taking care of the vast army soon to be in the field, and still not neglect the millions who remain at home, then, we feel sure, Gen. HAMMOND will be able by his present line of action, to achieve everything which could be desired.

We must expect to hear, now and then, isolated instances of incompetency, neglect, perhaps of criminality. Such things are the deplorable, but yet inevitable accompaniments of human government. They are, however, but the exceptions, and not the rule, in the Surgeon-General's Department, as the proceedings of the Associated State Relief Associations in Washington tend to show.

It is in the matter of the employment of females in our military hospitals, rather than in any question of distribution of labor between army surgeons and civilians, that we fear there is danger of popular opinion being inspired, more by emotion than clear perception of all the various practical elements of the problem presented for solution. Although much has been said and written in this country, in England, and on the Continent, in relation to the expediency of employing females in military hospitals, and although the question admits of numerous suggestions *pro* and *con*, still we think the preponderance of sound opinion is now in favor of the practicability and usefulness of such employment; provided there is exercised discretion and sagacity in selection of persons engaged, and practical wisdom in their organization. In military, more than in civil hospitals, are the noble qualities of a good woman made of incalculable service around the sick bed of the soldier, who is removed from scenes and associations to which, in his hours of loneliness, his thoughts revert, with a persistency he never before experienced. Although females are not, so well as men, fitted to accompany an army in the field, or to serve in temporary resting places of the wounded, or even to be in more fixed hospitals in the rear, where attendants are needed to do the lifting of patients and other acts requiring muscular strength and endurance, yet it must be admitted that in superintendence of the cooking and linen departments, supplying extras in the way of little comforts, administration at appointed periods of medicines and stimulants, and in securing perfect cleanliness in every part of an institution, the superiority of women cannot be denied. This is attested by all the French and English writers who considered the subject immediately after the Crimean war, and wrote under the guidance of the facts which that great struggle of arms developed. The only practical difficulty is in selection of proper persons. The embarrassment was felt severely in the operations in front of Sebastopol and around the Black Sea. There must be a vigorous body and a sound mind. More than that; there must be a moral elevation of character, a strength resting on deep convictions of duty. There must be a temper of soul disciplined to the most perfect subjection to authority; there must be abnegation of self-will; there must be no nervousness of disposition; no shrinking in the hour of danger and toil—and, more than all, there must be a large stock of cheerfulness. The woman who goes to nurse in camp or hospital, inspired *solely* by love for husband, brother or lover, will assuredly fail. So she who has no higher purpose than desire of temporary participation in the prevalent patriotic emotion of her neighbors, and a laudable ambition to do something for the public weal, will find these an inadequate support to meet all the thousand trials and vexations of a nurse to men with strong arms, but sometimes with rough deportment. The trying duties of that position must be undertaken not only in the dear name of country, but far even above that, in the perfect Christian charity, self-devotion and self-inspection which sustains the child of God in her conflict with the world.

Neither do we think military hospitals the place for ladies, except perhaps as Superintendents. And, beside they are needed at home where there is work enough for all. And how nobly that work has thus far been performed by the ladies of our land! How they have strengthened the weak in faith! How they have inspired the wavering! How effectually they have collected the vast supplies of comfort for the wounded and dying, which have poured in steady streams toward the place of need! How their busy fingers have scraped the lint, and how hands unused to toil have been made to ache in efforts of love for the soldiers of the Republic, gone to vindicate our starry flag in the red throat of battle! God bless them all! This great City of New-York affords but an illustration of what has been a general fact in the loyal States. And our regret is, that we are not permitted yet to make special mention of those ladies who have, in so conspicuous a manner, attested their zeal in the great, good cause. Their names, however, are not unknown. They are written in the records of the Woman's Central Relief Association, and in the lists of those who, in hospital ships, encountered the fever of the James, the York and the Chickahominy. The President of the Sanitary Commission will, in the coming time, have a labor of love in doing simple justice to the ladies of New-York, who have so effectually strengthened his work of charity. Their names will all be written in the nation's book of life! But their work here is not complete, and so they cannot be spared for the duties of nurses elsewhere.

How, then, shall the want of competent females for service in hospitals be met? How can individuals best aid the Surgeon-General and not annoy or embarrass him? There need be no spirit of partisanship inspiring our suggestions; no rivalry of religious sects to disturb our judgment and injure the public cause; because the field of duty promises to be so great that there is room for all who are really fitted for the labor. It occurs to us that the efforts of the Surgeon-General could be facilitated. First, by having before him a list of names and residences of women who have had experience in nursing in hospitals, either here or abroad, but not now in actual employment. These, when properly vouched, would constitute a body upon which in emergency he could safely call. Next, the different civil hospitals through the country could forward to the Surgeon-General's office the names of nurses in their service who, in time of great need, could be spared, and would consent to go to the aid of the Government. Then the different Associations existing in the Protestant Churches, the Presbyterian especially, where establishments of Sisters of Mercy, like the Deaconesses of the Rhine, are beginning to be founded, could also contribute lists of names from their rolls. Each of these, though able to send but few, might yet be able to send enough to organize and direct large numbers of the inexperienced, and so save hundreds upon hundreds of valuable lives.

There is, beside, another source of supply of nurses of unsurpassed excellence—we mean the Sisters belonging to three orders in the Catholic Church. For the work of which we have been speaking these women have no superiors. In the language of instruction of the Superior of the Russian Institute for educating Sisters of Mercy, they labor "in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, in perfect charity and self-devotion." They render their services gratuitously. The Catholic Church has not been backward in furnishing men and means for this holy struggle in which we are now engaged, and we feel sure their bishops and clergy will willingly make any further sacrifices which may be necessary. It is in their power to aid the Republic by the women of their faith, as they have by the strong arms of the men of their flocks. The prescribed field of duty to the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of Mercy, and the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is as wide as human suffering itself. No limits of country, nor of religion, circumscribe their efforts to alleviate pain and heal the wounded.

We have thus hurriedly thrown out suggestions for the consideration of those upon whom is the responsibility of providing for the wants of our army in sickness and disease, in the hope that we may do something to aid the general cause.

The Purchase of Cavalry Horses—Practical Suggestions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Any suggestions for the present selection and purchase of horses are required to be adapted to the existing condition of things in the army; and, though from many circumstances, hampered and incomplete, the writer ventures to throw out the following crude hints, viz.:

First—It is worse than useless to purchase and train a horse for military purposes, unless he can render adequate services when trained; and, to do this, he requires to have been selected of regulated size, of suitable form and structure physically; eyes and general constitution good; free from spavins, ringbones, and sundry other too frequent defects, and possessing sound legs and feet free from contraction and hoof maladies.

Second—Economy in the purchase of horses claims to be studiously exerted, but one good horse at $200 is cheaper than two indifferent ones at $150 each. The latter, however, is a liberal contract price, and should secure eligible horses, under due management.

Third—A fixed number of cities, in certain States, might be governmentally designated as centres where horses contracted for might (from time to time) be brought for inspection, attested certification and transportation to an army reserve dépôt of horses.

Fourth—From time to time an appointed Government officer (say the Veterinary General Inspector for the army) might advertise for horses to be brought and be deliverable on determinate days, and at one or other of the said fixed places; parties preparing to bring forward horses for sale being required to send on to the office of the Veterinary General Inspector descriptive papers, (of a form to be prescribed,) engaging to dispose of the horses at the stated Government price, and guaranteeing the description, subject to the inspection of the Veterinary General Inspector.

Fifth—At said fixed places, on the respective determinate days, the Veterinary General Inspector should attend and inspect each horse; and thereupon (where satisfactory) execute an attested certification, in duplicate, of the height, color, age, constitutional soundness, freedom from lameness and defects, &c.; said duplicate certifications to be signed also by the seller.

Sixth—One copy of said certifications to be delivered to the seller, together with an official draft at thirty (or sixty) days, for the price of such horse; said certification to be presented at the proper Government office, along with the draft, as the voucher for the latter. The other copy of certification to be retained and placed on file in the office of the Veterinary General Inspector.

Seventh—A situation for the army reserve dépôt of horses would require to be selected and organized; and to this dépôt all horses purchased to be forwarded, (arrangements as to regular manner of transport having been first established,) to be then classified for cavalry, artillery, ordnance, commissariat, or ambulance service.

Eighth—From this reserve dépôt, horses would be forwarded in squads, as required for the mounting or remounting of regiments or brigades, according to requisitions on the Adjutant-General's, or other determined office, from whence orders would issue to the dépôt.

Ninth—Cavalry recruits might be sent on for collective periods to said dépôt, and could be initiated, under non-commissioned officers, in the routine of watering, feeding, exercising, and grooming horses; and from time to time could be detailed to their regiments in charge of horses joining.

Tenth—These ideas are but crudely put forward, but the details of some such *system* could be worked out and matured, the writer thinks. If not quick enough in its operations for the large number of horses required for the immediate mounting of the army, it would answer valuably and economically for the remounting of regiments; and in that, as in keeping the older infantry regiments up to their standard, the effectiveness of regiments once formed greatly depends. A casualty or casualties in any troop being reported to the regimental Adjutant and commanding officer, and the cause or causes duly assigned, the latter would instruct a copy of the report and a requisition to be forwarded to the reserve dépôt, from whence the need would be promptly supplied. In many instances, casualties, whether of lameness or sickness, might be sent to the reserve dépôt for treatment, and thereby rendered effective again.

JOHN C. RALSTON,
Member Royal College Veterinary Surgeons, and President N. Y. College Veterinary Surgeons.

Dried Apples for the Army—A Desirable Substitute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The call for dried apples meeting the eyes of an old sanitary, a few observations may not be ill received. When dried fruit is used without abundant means of swelling it, and also of stewing it afterward, (the preparation, in a healthful form, taking at least three hours,) it is indigestible. No doubt strong men, with healthy digestions, may even eat the dried fruit with impunity, but a small quantity imperfectly swelled in water and then stewed, would be dangerous to a patient with dysentery or typhoid fever, though it might be relished as a sub-acid.

In Pennsylvania a fine preparation is made at the time of pressing the apples for cider. This preparation is called apple-butter. It will keep a year in casks or firkins, and is thus made: Take from the press good cider, boil it down to half—a barrel will make half a barrel; have ready sweet apples cored, and peeled or not peeled, but without blemish, cut in quarters and cored; add pears and quinces if you have them; throw them into the boiling cider syrup, which must be skimmed in boiling. Then begins the men's work. The fire may be good, and the fruit stirred till it is boiled into a homogeneous mass, not burned; it becomes of a fine chocolate color. When smooth and cooked, pour it into firkins, and when cold put on the cover. It is a fine healthy substitute for butter, and an excellent antidote against scurvy and piles. Almost every farm-house has it in Pennsylvania, and it is generally made by a party of young people of both sexes; the men stirring and skimming the cider and afterward the sauce, while the girls and boys prepare the fruit. Sweet apples, with a small proportion of quinces or coarse pears, make the finest apple-butter.

It is little known, perhaps, that cranberries and barberries, stewed even with molasses, are remedies in fever, and as purifiers of the blood. They will keep in a form of sauce for a long time. Barberries and cranberries are abundant in New-England, and maple sugar makes them, as well as cranberries, most palatable. They are most useful in hospitals, as they neutralize the effect of salt pork. Of course, every one knows this is the time for pickles of cucumbers, and onions, together or separate, also saur kraut, or fermented cabbage. Soon these materials will pass away. Let the country, so generous with its means, know what is in its power.

X.

The Late Typhoon in China.

One of the missionaries of the American Board writes to a friend in Philadelphia, giving a thrilling account of the perils to which they were exposed from the typhoon of last July. The following is an extract from the letter:

CANTON, China, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

On Sunday, July 27, we suffered a most terrible typhoon. Not since 1832 has there been anything like it, and many say not since the memory of man. On Saturday morning we saw the white caps rising on the river, and nearly all the boats moving off into the creeks and small streams for safety. Still we had no thought of anything more than a heavy storm, after such intensely hot weather, day and night, for weeks. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the water from the river began rising in our yard. We closed our blinds and windows, and put up the typhoon-bars in front, then began moving chairs, books, &c., in toward the back side of the sitting-room, as the wind was driving in the rain fast. The river looked terrific. I never saw anything like it. Large boats broke their moorings or dragged their anchors, and danced up and down on the big waves like so many empty cups. Great ships were driven up the river, broadside against the wind; some went completely over, keel up, and every soul on board under water. As the boats went by at so mad a rate we could see the poor souls clinging to the sides; all they could do was to try to save their own lives. We soon forgot the poor boat people in caring for ourselves. Windows and doors broke their bolts, and slammed and crashed entirely beyond our control. The water was three feet deep in the yard and fast flooding the house. My husband became alarmed, for the front of the house was not strongly made; and so he sent us all back into the dining-room, where the walls were old and firmer. We had only stepped into the room, when the side wall fell in with an awful crash! We rushed back, but where could we go? The front part of the house we were expecting to see fall every instant. A part of the roof had fallen over the stairway, and the wall was bulging, ready to tumble. "Where shall we go?" I cried. "Stand where you are," my husband said; "we are in God's hand." There we stood, a [illegible] roof a few feet above our heads [illegible] walls on our right and left. After [illegible] was over, the gate seemed to fall [illegible]. He said we must leave the house now, while it is possible to escape. We scrambled over the ruins, wading in water nearly up to our waists, and out into the narrow streets. Our way was blocked by great limbs of trees, whose branches were snapped off like so many threads. * * But I've not told you the worst. The loss of life is most dreadful—tens of thousands. The very house next to us, that knocked in the side of ours, buried four men under its ruins. Mr. GAILLARD, one of our missionaries, was killed by his house falling and crushing him instantly. His wife was only a few feet from him, and looking on to see him close a door that had blown open. He leaves one son, six years old. A woman and grandchild, living in Mr. G.'s family, were killed with him.

A Letter from Secretary Seward.

THE WAR TO BE PROSECUTED WITH ENERGY.

The following is the reply from the Secretary of State, in response to the resolutions of the West New-Jersey Baptist Association, on the "State of the Country":

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sept. 25, 1862.

To the West New-Jersey Baptist Association:

REVEREND GENTLEMEN: The resolutions concerning the state of public affairs which you have transmitted to me, have been communicated to the President of the United States. I am instructed by him to reply that he accepts, with the most sincere and grateful emotions, the pledges they offer of all the magnanimous endeavors and all the vigorous efforts which the emergencies of the country demand. The President desires, also, that you may be well assured that, so far as it belongs to him, no vigor and no perseverance shall be wanting to suppress the existing insurrection, and to preserve and maintain the Union of the States and the integrity of the country. You may further rest assured that the President is looking for a restoration of peace on no other basis than that of the unconditional acquiescence by the people of all the States in the constitutional authority of the Federal Government.

Whatever policy shall lead to that result will be pursued; whatever interest shall stand in the way of it will be disregarded.

The President is moreover especially sensible of the wisdom of your counsels, in recommending the cultivation by the Government and people of the United States, of a spirit of meekness, humiliation and dependence on Almighty God, as an indispensable condition for obtaining that Divine aid and favor, without which all human wisdom and all human power, though directed to the wisest and most benevolent ends, are unavailing and worthless. In a time of public danger like this, a State, especially a Republic, as you justly imply, ought to repress and expel all personal ambitions, jealousies and asperities, and become one united, harmonious, loyal and devotional people.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Sanitary Commission.

EXTRACT FROM DR. GEO. H. GAY'S REPORT TO THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

What I saw of the practical working of this Association at Washington and its neighborhood, demands that a few words should be said in relation to it.

The operations of its different departments are on an immense scale. The officers, executive and others, seem to have fully comprehended the magnitude of the field of their labor. Systematized, disciplined, and with a head, their movements proceed as with a knowledge of what has to be done, and of the material to do with.

The amount of actual benefit and comfort to the wounded soldier, to the sick soldier, and to the destitute soldier, since the war commenced, would, if known, be truly enormous, and a thing unheard of in all previous wars. It was not an unusual thing to see Surgeons, Chaplains and others make application for the relief of whole regiments, companies and for individuals; and on making the requisition over to Mr. KNAPP, he would immediately issue the various articles, and in frequent instances would transport them in their own wagons. By application of proper persons at proper places nearly all wants could be supplied. What they have they give freely; what they have not, they will try to get.

The degree of suffering to our soldiers, if this Association were contracted in its means and limited in its facilities, would be wholly incalculable.

Willingly are its benefits bestowed upon all. The States, one and all, are therefore interested in its active continuance. Contributions constantly and freely will be needed, in money and whatever may alleviate the hardships of a soldier's life, whether on the battle-field, in camp, or in the hospital.

There was no way for me to get, without delay, transportation for the articles needed by the First Massachusetts Regiment. On talking with Mr. KNAPP, he promptly and without hesitation sent them in two of their own wagons.

It was a gratification to Drs. BUCKINGHAM, THAYER and myself to witness the feelings of the soldiers as they saw the wagons come up. Many said: "God bless the ladies and all who remember us."

With this knowledge of the doings of this body, I felt nothing better could be done with our goods, after we had drawn all we needed and given an order to supply any wants of Dr. ELLIS, than to divide the remainder between this Commission and the younger but excellent Association for the relief of Massachusetts soldiers.

It is perfectly safe in saying that the Sanitary Commission have been and will be good managers. Give largely to them, for our soldiers will need largely. Spread freely and widely the knowledge of this charity among our soldiers, so that they may feel that if they will only ask they will receive.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PAT MATTHEWS.

Verdict of Manslaughter in the Third Degree.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The trial of John Reynolds for killing Pat Matthews was concluded in this Court yesterday. Mr. Whitehead closed the summing up for the prosecution, after which Recorder HOFFMAN charged the jury, reviewing the evidence in detail, or such parts thereof as bore directly upon the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused. He said that in this case there was a direct contradiction in the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence, upon material points; and the principal question for the jury to decide was which of the witnesses was entitled to belief. Two witnesses for the defence testified positively that Matthews had a dirk-knife in his hand when he attacked the accused, while two witnesses for the prosecution swore that they saw no knife, and the policemen who was called to the scene of the homicide both swore that they found Matthews lying on the ground with no knife in his hands, and that when he was taken to the Station-house the dirk was found sheathed and attached to a belt under his vest. The question whether Matthews used a knife in his attack upon the accused was of great importance, as showing whether the accused was in such imminent danger of his life from the attack as to justify the use of his own knife against his adversary. The Recorder laid down with great clearness the law governing justifiable homicide, and said it was for them to decide whether the facts in this case came within the rule. The prisoner was entitled to the benefit of any doubt resting upon their minds, but such doubt must be a reasonable one, and sufficiently strong to create such a balance in their minds that they could conscientiously find a verdict either way.

The jury were absent about three-quarters of an hour, when they returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, accompanied by a recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

On motion, the prisoner's counsel was granted a stay of proceedings, to enable him to make up a bill of exceptions on which to move for a new trial, and meantime the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs.

Letter of Acceptance from Hon. James Humphrey.

In response to the notification of the Third Congressional District Convention, Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY has written the following letter of acceptance:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 20, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your flattering note, informing me of my nomination, by the Union Republican Convention as their candidate for Congress, in the Third District.

I am very grateful for this renewed expression of the confidence and favor of my Republican fellow-citizens, and I accept the nomination, believing that no patriot has a right to decline any position which his loyal countrymen may assign to him, in the struggle on which we have entered for the liberties and the existence of the nation.

A party has suddenly risen in this State, which, in the very dread crisis of a war that tasks the utmost energies of the people, in the moment of the nation's extremest peril, has seen fit to organize a formal opposition to the Administration of the Government. For through all their thin disguises and threadbare masks, through all the conventional phrases, of which they are so profuse, through the unmeaning generalities of their stereotype resolutions, and through the more or less successful concealments of their public speeches, there clearly shines a deep hostility to the principles and policy of the Government, a willingness to weaken its arm at the instant of its utmost strain, and in some conspicuous instances before great assemblies, an evident sympathy with men who have committed the most stupendous crime which History records, in striking not only at the life of a great and free nation, but at the life of Constitutional Liberty itself on earth.

However we at the North may fail to understand the purposes of this movement, they are more clear-sighted at the South. We have already seen with what joy the organization of this party is greeted by our enemies, and who can doubt that the success of the Woods, the Seymours and the Van Burens in this State would be hailed in Richmond with a greater exultation than would a triumphant victory to their arms on the Potomac?

In accepting this nomination, gentlemen, I desire to define my position so clearly that the charge can be deceived. [illegible] the candidate of one party, and [illegible] to represent [illegible] rather leaning in [illegible] other.

I say, then, in [illegible], that I support the Administration of President LINCOLN. I heartily concur in its principles and policy. I approve of all its leading measures in the past, and I have implicit confidence that its wisdom and patriotism will not desert it in the future. I am in favor of infusing the utmost energy into the conduct of the war, and inflexibly opposed to the first step toward negotiation with rebels in arms.

For the rest, I will say, that while I would not have had this cruel war inaugurated for the purpose of extinguishing slavery in the States, where it exists under the Constitution, nor for any other object short of the preservation of the life of the Republic; yet since it has been forced upon us, it is my joy and consolation, that all its dreadful sacrifices are probably to find even an adequate compensation; that this almost illimitable expenditure of treasure, exhausting the present and consuming the future, that even this precious blood of our kindred now poured out like water on the ground, will all be found at last not too dear a price to secure to mankind a great Christian Commonwealth, founded not in theory only but in very truth, upon the basis of THE UNIVERSAL LIBERTY OF THE RACE.

If a majority of the electors of our District concur in these views, I shall be happy to give them expression in Congress; otherwise, I am quite content to continue to do what I can to promote their advancement in private life.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of the highest personal regard, your obedient servant and friend,

JAMES HUMPHREY.

Messrs. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, JAMES D. SPARKMAN, and ISAAC B. CRANE, Committee, &c.

Festival and Fair of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The several Catholic Parishes of our City are at present holding their Sixth Annual Festival for the benefit of the poor, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway. Each Parish has its representative stand of rarities, and good natured rivalry prevails.

ST. PETER'S

Has both fancy and refreshment tables. Here reposes in a massive velvet cushioned case a richly mounted sword, with sash and belt in keeping. It is a donation from TIFFANY, and is to be raffled away, destined, doubtless, to adorn the side of some loyal Union officer. In the centre of this stand hangs a fine large oil-painting of the Madonna and Child. On one side is a Chinese lamp some two feet in height, ornamented in characteristic designs of scenery and chirography. Death-dealing pistols, of best workmanship, lie side by side with sacred volumes whose teaching is "Blessed are the peacemakers." The refreshment table, presided over by that devotee in a good cause, whether it is for something *good to eat* or something *good to do*, suggests the Cornucopia,—for surely the "dear five hundred friends" of the orphan and the poor must have multiplied their offerings tenfold for this particular stand. Not only are two tables full to the last notch, but cart loads of dainties are stowed away in reserve. Apples by the barrel, oysters by the keg, wines by the basket and confectionery by the box, stand ready to demand. A background of heavy American banners are caught together just below the talons of a spread eagle. Below this breadth of wing hangs a painting of the act of signing the Constitution of the United States. Small Irish banners lend their aid to beautify this grouping.

THE NATIVITY

Has needle-work of rare excellence. The "Mater Dolorosa," "St. John the Evangelist," and the "Ecce Homo," are wrought in vivid colors upon canvas. Some East India sketches, very finely done, and handsomely framed under convex glasses, are noticeable here; but of all things, the most original donation is a barrel of *Irish flour* and a "*slap-jack iron*," brought over from the "*isle*," and presented by Capt. JOHN L. CARRERY, whose jolly little craft now dances upon the blue waters of our bay.

ST. JOSEPH'S.

The ladies of this Conference have not forgotten the little folks. They have all sorts of conceits in the sweetmeat line, and fumes of punch and lemonade attract the patronage of older customers.

Their utility-table is very attractive. Some bachelor arrangements, as curiously constructed cigar stands, and convenient portable gas fixtures, will make some postage stamps change hands before the close of the Fair, if certain suspicions are correct.

ST. ANDREWS.

The most remarkable object upon this table is an aquaria, suspended in a bower of exotic and wildwood leaves. Its beauty must be seen to be understood. Here, also, amid folds of our glorious flag, reposes a bust of WASHINGTON, the brow deeply shaded with a crown of living laurel. The whole table is distinguished by tasteful decorations of evergreens and flowers. Surmounting all is a floral cross, holding together at its base the flags of the two Nations, Irish and American.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

A gem from the easel of a young American artiste, Miss ELMA M. GONE, is much admired here. There is also a curious French affair in purest bronze called "The Cat in the Cream Jug," which serves as a match-stand. Ink-stands in the same material are to be seen, and are held at high prices. They will probably be disposed of by raffling.

ST. PATRICK'S.

A yet more unique arrangement of the American and Irish flags are to be met at every step. Here, resting against its folds, is a painting of St. Vincent de Paul, with a young infant in his benevolent arms. He smiles benignly as should the patron saint of so joyous a festival. Next comes the Conference of the church dedicated to him, and the ladies have a chaste display of statuary and engravings. Also a very massive and useful sideboard, flanked by a musical clock on one side and a handsomely finished shaving-stand and glass upon the other. The clock at each working of the hour discovers a little cuckoo, who pops out of his house and sings merrily.

ST. BRIDGET'S.

Father MOONEY'S Church has sets of silver, and paintings and statuettes in plaster and marble. The chief curiosity of the table is, however, a relic of ages past, being a crucifix encased in glass. About the base is coiled a serpent of beautiful workmanship, with jeweled eyes and inlaid spots of gold. It is hideously natural. All the emblems of *the faith* are strewn about the suspended figure, which appears to be a simple carving of wood. It was a donation from the Pastor.

Sale of the Cargo of the Prize Steamer Circassian.

A portion of the cargo of the prize steamer *Circassian*, was sold yesterday at No. 18 Murray-street, by Mr. JONES, auctioneer, by order of JAMES C. CLAPP, Esq., United States Marshal for the District of Florida. There was a large attendance of buyers, and the bidding was very spirited, as the articles offered were, in the main, of a superior description.

The sale opened with a case of porcelain articles embracing vases, fruit dishes, wine coolers, and mantel ornaments, 36 pieces, which were purchased at $140. One case of hardware containing one dozen carpenter's pencils, one dozen tower nippers, quarte dozen coach wrenches, four dozen C. S. gimlets, assorted; two dozen boxwood rules, half dozen Kent hammers, half dozen saddler's hammers, half dozen bright garden hammers, half dozen hatchets, half dozen claw hatchets, half dozen turn-screws, London, was sold at $295.

A case containing miscellaneous articles of French manufacture, glass tubes, leather spectacle cases, and fancy articles in general, was bought by Mr. S. HOUSEMAN at $1,200. There were 107 lots offered in all, which brought prices, varying from $25 to $1,200. The proceeds of the sale will amount to about $150,000.

In August last, the first part of the cargo of this steamer was sold for $125,000. The vessel has since been appraised and taken by the Government at $107,000. The brandies she had on board will be sold on Tuesday next, by Mr. HEWLETT SCUDDER, at the store in Park-place, and it is expected they will realize $100,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GREAT TROT TO-DAY.—Mr. CROCHERON, manager of the Fashion Course, advertises a most interesting trot for this afternoon. *General Butler* and *Rockingham*, between whose friends there is the utmost competition, and whose merits as developed this season place them far ahead of any competitor of the year, are matched for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The advertisement specifies facilities arranged for those desiring to witness the race.

MILITARY NOTICE.—All respectable young men desirous of joining a first-class military company, are invited to meet at the City Guard Armory, No. 654 Broadway, this evening at 8 o'clock.

SICKNESS OF COL. FRANK E. HOWE.—We regret to learn that Col. FRANK E. HOWE, who acts as agent to care for the interests of soldiers from several of the New-England States as they pass through this City, is now dangerously ill, in Boston, with fever. He contracted the disease by too assiduous attention to his duties, and was taken sick while on his way to Vermont, whither he had been summoned by Gov. HOLBROOK.

FIRE IN WEST-STREET.—At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a woodshed in the rear of the tenement-house Nos. 15 and 16 West-street. The tenement-house was considerably damaged. It was occupied by a number of poor families, who lost all their furniture, valued at about $600. The building was owned by Mrs. TASCH, and was damaged about $1,500, and is fully insured.

A FATAL FALL.—A boy, named EDWARD DOONAN, aged 11 years, while removing clothes from a line on the roof of the five-story building, No. 224 East Seventeenth-street, slipped and fell to the side-walk, causing almost instant death. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest upon the body.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The ladies of Pelham Kitchen, (David's Island Hospital,) acknowledge with pleasure donations from different persons, of the following articles: cash, clothing, sugar, tea, corn starch, farina, salt fish, green and dried fruit delicacies, crockery, kitchen-ware, 1 cask wine, 400 hymn books and publications of American Tract Society. These ladies are doing a good work, and well deserve the encouragement they receive.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, OCT. 24.—Nos. 60, 12, 14, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.

BROOKLYN CITY POLITICS.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District, comprising the First, Sixth and Twelfth Wards of Brooklyn, have nominated Mr. HENRY A. BOWNE, in place of Capt. E. P. CURTIS, declined. The district is now well supplied with candidates. Hon. MARQUIS D. MOORE offers himself as an independent candidate to the Republicans; Mr. E. O. PERRIN is the regular Democratic candidate, while Mr. BERNARD BOGAN runs in opposition, and appeals to the Democratic voters. The Democrats of the Second Ward have renominated DANIEL MCLAUGHLIN for Alderman, and the Republicans of the Third Ward have renominated JOHN J. STUDWELL for Supervisor.

A HARD CASE.—A man named D. DAILY, wife and several children were sent to the Penitentiary for vagrancy three months since. They had kept a low liquor shop in Water-street, which, in consequence of the intemperate habits of the parents, had become to be a nuisance to the neighborhood, and they were complained of as vagrants. A day or two since their term expired, and the family found themselves without shelter and without money. A chest of carpenter's tools, valued at $125, had been disposed of by a *relative during their absence, and a deposit of* [illegible] in a New-York Savings Bank had been drawn and squandered by some one—the book having been left in care of a friend now missing. Officer HAMBLIN procured a portion of the tools at a shop in Eighth-avenue, New-York, where they had been pawned, but no trace of the bank-book has yet been discovered.

SHOOTING A BOY.—An elderly man named HENRY MEAD, residing on Red Hook Point, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday, on an indictment charging him with shooting a boy named PHILIP CONNELL. The charge being fairly proven, he was convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Counsel for defence suggested that the prisoner's statement should be heard, which was agreed to by the Court, and the old man explained that his neighbor's boys had stoned him, broke his windows and nearly tore down the shanty he lived in, when, in a moment of passion, he fired a musket loaded with shot, but without intending to hit any one. The Court taking into consideration the annoyances to which he had been subjected, his extreme age—being about 74—and the fact that the boy's injuries were not of a serious character, suspended sentence.

FIRES.—About noon yesterday a fire broke out at No. 571 Columbia-street, caused by the too close proximity of the stove-pipe with the rafters of the roof. Damage $100.... About 12 o'clock the night previous a fire occurred in a tenement-house in Classon, near Greene-avenue, occupied by three families. The flames originated on the second floor, and is supposed to have been the work of design. Three persons were arrested on suspicion. The loss amounts to about $500.

New-Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Criminal Term of the Hudson County Court commenced yesterday, Judge OGDEN and Associate Judge [illegible] on the Bench. The day was occupied in the trial of GUSTAV [illegible] charged with manufacturing and passing bogus ten-cent and three-cent pieces, at Guttenberg. At the time of his arrest, last Summer, dies, crucibles and other articles used for coining, together with a lot of the bogus coin and metal, was found on the premises. The case was not concluded. There were sixty-one bills of indictment found by the Grand Jury the present Term.

TROUBLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.—Considerable dissatisfaction having been manifested in reference to the recent Democratic nomination in Hudson County, a mass meeting of the independent Democrats and Union men of the county will be held at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, on Monday evening next, to nominate "conservative and reliable men for office."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

THURSDAY, October 23, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Petition of property owners in East Twenty-fourth-street to have the same renumbered.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of Job Bean, to be paid for loss of horse from pier foot of Stanton-street, East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Hazelton—

Remonstrance of property owners on Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, against the laying of rails in said street by the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Councilman Long—

Petition of Joseph Churchill, to have rate of license on Bloomingdale and Manhattanville line of stages reduced, and moneys paid for license refunded.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Ryan—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to lay Croton water mains in East Fiftieth-street, between Avenues B and C, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Eight.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazelton, Keech, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Lent, The President—2.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to advertise for proposals to lay a crosswalk on the westerly side of Centre-street, from Reade to Duane-street; also across gore of land on the west side of Centre Market, between Reade and Duane streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks in front of numbers thirty-nine and forty-one Chambers-street be repaired, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk in front of number eleven West Twenty-fifth-street be relaid, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company number One, to be similar to the ones now in use by Engine Company number Twenty-six, or Engine Company number Thirty-three.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new truck for Hook and Ladder Company Number Four, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hook and Ladder Company Number Twelve.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Jeffers, for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, said amount to be in payment for a steam fire-engine for the use of Engine Company Number Thirty-one, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be granted to the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company to erect a pier in the North River, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, opposite the Gas Works, the same not to exceed fifty feet in width, and to extend from the present bulkhead one hundred feet in length from the present bulkhead and thirty feet in width, except forty feet of the outer end, which shall not exceed fifty feet in width, as near as possible on the line of of such pier to be built as nearly as possible in the centre of the block between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, the same to be built wholly on piles, and nothing contained in this resolution to be taken to prevent future legislation by the Common Council on the subject of said pier.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Ross, The President—3.

Councilman Keech was here called to the Chair.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk in Manhattan-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the sidewalk on the northerly side of Franklin-street, from West Broadway to Varick-street, and on the easterly side of Varick-street, in front of numbers two, four, six and eight, properly flagged where necessary

...and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from the Comptroller, with statement of [illegible] of October eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report from Committee on Roads, with resolution that [illegible]-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, at the expense of the property owners benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman Babcock moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Miller, Gedney, Lent, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, Ross—13.

Councilman Hogan moved that the foregoing vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

A communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department [illegible] to resolution for the paving and repairing of [illegible]-street, and recommending that the same be amended to read as follows, viz.: "That Worth-street, from [illegible] to Hudson-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense thereof, and that so much of the intersecting streets as may be necessary be repaved with cobble-stones, and that the ordinance so amended be and it is hereby adopted."

(By Board of Aldermen, recommendation adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the salary of the late Dennis McCarthy, Inspector of sidewalks in the Street Department, be paid to the 1st day of January, 1863, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant therefor, and pay the same over to his widow.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the house now jointly occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Ten and Engine Company number Forty-five, be altered for the use of said Companies, and the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to advertise for proposals therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with ordinance that Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, from Union-square to the First-avenue, be paved with trap pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property owners, and one-half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Engine Company number Eighteen, to be within the following boundaries: Sixth-avenue, Eighth-avenue, and Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that [illegible]-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the resolution granting a location to Hose Company number Five be altered to read Engine Company Number Forty-seven, and that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for lot for said company.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built in Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five feet west of the Eleventh-avenue, north side, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues, be regulated and graded and curb and gutter set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Subsequently, Councilman Barney moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Resolution, that Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Subsequently, Councilman Barney moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions at the foot of Thirty-[illegible]-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Ward for the sum of $179 63, to enable him to pay an assessment assessed for sewer in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that Sixty-second-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Subsequently, Councilman Trotter moved that the foregoing vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the report was recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the vacant lots on north side of Forty-[illegible]-street, between Second and Third avenues, to be fenced.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nicholas Walsh, for two hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents, being in full for funeral expenses of Patrick H. Gal[illegible], late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase a steam engine now being built by James M. Smith, for the use of Engine Company number Eleven, at an expense not to exceed three thousand three hundred dollars, and that amount is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross—2.

Preamble, with resolution, that in testimony of this distinguished merit the Corporation authorities of the City of New-York present to Brig.-Gen. Nelson Taylor a sword, sash and belt, as a token of approval and esteem, and that a special Committee of three members of each Board of the Common Council be appointed for the purpose of obtaining and presenting such gift, and that the sum of $600 be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Councilman Webster asked permission to withdraw the above.

Which was granted.

Preamble, with resolution, that a Committee of five from each Board be appointed, for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Major-Gen. Franz Sigel, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Councilman Healy moved to amend by striking out "eight hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof, "two hundred and fifty dollars."

Which was lost.

And the resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Jones, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—7.

Councilman Webster moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Preamble, relative to Col. Milton Cogswell, of the Forty-second New-York Volunteers, with resolution that a Committee of three from each Board be appointed, for procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Col. Milton Cogswell, and that the sum of $500 be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—4.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Carroll, Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-one, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said Company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for a new location for Engine Company number Thirty-eight, to be within the following boundaries: Beekman and Fulton streets, Broadway and William-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—20.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the fire telegraph in the house of Engine Company number Seventeen, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to have crosswalks laid in Sixteenth-street, Avenue A, First and Second avenues, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—22.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of [illegible] in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of [illegible], to enable them to pay [illegible] assessment, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Negative—The President—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Anthony Miller, for the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars, to pay expenses incurred in trying to procure the body of Acting Colonel Alfred A. Donalds, of the Second Fire Zouaves, who was killed at the second battle of Manassas.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—18.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, Trotter—3.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fifty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Ross moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—22.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fifty-fourth street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property owners benefited to pay half the expense thereof, and the City the remainder.

Councilmen Trotter moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—22.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners being on the line of said improvement to pay half of the expense thereof, and the City the remaining half, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—22.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of petitioners for regulating Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth streets.

(Adopted by Board of Councilmen, September thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.)

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Beasly for the sum of ninety-three dollars and seventy-three cents, to be in full for sand furnished the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Councilman Pinckney moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Which was carried.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Lockwood, Brothers & Underhill, for the sum of $166, for the transportation, in August last, from New-Orleans to this City, of the remains of Brigadier-General Thomas Williams, accompanied by two of his servants.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Gedney, Lent, Ross—4.

Subsequently Councilman Hogan moved that the foregoing vote be reconsidered, which was carried, and the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the resolution passed by the preceding Board of Aldermen, complimentary to their President, H. W. Genet, Esq., be engrossed and framed at an expense not exceeding $250, which amount is hereby appropriated, and the Comptroller directed to pay the same upon the presentation of proper sureties.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Brice—21.

Negative—Alderman Snyder—1.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that North Moore-street be paved with trap block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the expense thereof; the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Doran, leader of the Clifton Brass Band, in the sum of twenty-four dollars, such being the amount of balance due for music furnished upon the celebration of the Fourth of July; also, in favor of F. Stiving, in the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents, for services rendered in ringing the bells of St. Nicholas Church on the same occasion.

Councilman Smith moved to amend said resolutions by striking out the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents, and inserting in lieu thereof two dollars and fifty cents.

Which was lost.

And the same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Croton Board be directed to stop the further advertising for the building of the sewer in Grand-street, from Ridge to Sheriff streets.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense to be paid by the City, and one-half by the property owners, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the cellar of house of Hose Company number twenty-eight to be excavated and fitted up, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—20.

Negative—The President, Councilman Trotter—2.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Babcock (introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across the Third-avenue, on a line with the sidewalks on either side of Sixty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

On motion, the Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of petition of William Coulter, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Coulter for seventy dollars, being the amount deducted from said Coulter for thirty-five days extra inspection in his contract for repairs and alterations to the house of number Thirty-three Engine, the delay being caused by other parties, and that the Comptroller place the same to its appropriate account.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be flagged a space of four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—22.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in referring to the Comptroller, with power, the petition of Davis Rowland, to be paid the balance of assessments on his lots taken for Central Park.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Ross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-seventh inst., at five o'clock in the afternoon.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5643, 7115, 7757, 7789½, 7611, 7971, 6019½, 6041, 6077, 6085, 6093, 3317. *Part II.*—Nos. 7695, 3073, 4050, 4156, 3010, 6665, 7594½, 6012, 6014½, 6093, 6144½, 6254½, 6258. *Part III.*—Nos. 3242, 2704.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 596, 752, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 610, 612, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 640, 640½, 642, 648. *Part II.*—Nos. 411, 609, 579, 747, 823, 825, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1767, 1265, 2825, 2845, 2849, 2851, 2865, 2879, 2881, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895. *Part II.*—Nos. 2776, 658, 1738, 111, 185, 2865, 2695, 2530.

Slave-Trade—Trial of Horn.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 23.

Before Judge Shipman.

Albert Horn was put on trial this morning, charged with fitting out the steamer *City of Norfolk* for the Slave-trade. District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Andrews appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Brady and Judge Beebe for the defence.

The first witness called was *Sydney P. Ingraham*, Registry Clerk in the Custom-house, who testified that Horn took the oath of ownership of the steamer on March 20, 1860, and signed the registry bond.

Theodore G. Schomberg testified that he was connected with Horn in business in 1860, and went to Havana for him in January, 1860, to see about getting a paving contract; while there, a man named Curvelo was introduced to him by Horn's brother, and wanted to purchase a steamer like the *City of Norfolk*, for the purpose of taking emigrants from the Canary Islands to Buenos Ayres, and showed him an order from the Spanish Government, giving him permission; witness told him about the *City of Norfolk*, and wrote to Horn about the matter, and before he left Havana Curvelo put about $15,000 in his hands for the purchase, which he deposited in Havana to Horn's credit; witness came home by way of Baltimore, where he examined the vessel; talked with Horn about the matter after he got here, and in consequence of this he went back to Baltimore and bought the vessel for $25,000; she went on her trip to Savannah, and then was delivered in New-York; she was thoroughly repaired in New-York; made one voyage to Havana, and came back, and then was repaired; she took out and brought back a general freight; the repairs put on her machinery amounted to about $5,500; she was put on the dock, recoppered, new spars put in, new sails, &c.; four tanks, holding about two thousand five hundred gallons each, were put in besides three already on board; the whole expense of her outfit, about $25,000, was paid by Horn; there were provisions put in, and the tanks were filled, besides some casks; a man named Mandillo was to command the vessel; witness saw him at Havana and made the arrangement with him; saw him here also at Horn's office; saw Curvelo here also; they were in Horn's office frequently from the time the vessel came here till she went away; witness understood from Horn that Curvelo paid more money—some thirty-five thousand dollars; the total expense of purchase, outfit, &c., was about $50,000; she could have carried in all about 7,000 to 8,000 gallons of water; Capt. Tilton was her master on the voyage to Havana; the vessel did not go on the emigrant business; witness first learned this when the newspapers said she had landed a cargo of negroes; witness had a quarrel with Horn; had not spoken to him after the vessel left New-York till Horn was arrested; Mandillo had means undoubtedly; was understood to have made a great deal of money out of this transaction; he had been a Lieutenant in the Spanish navy; Curvelo was a lawyer.

The bill of sale of the vessel to Horn, dated March 6, 1860, was put in evidence.

George H. Beaufort testified.—I was born in France; am about 32 or 33 years old; been to sea 20 years off and on; have known Horn since June 1857, and was in his employ on board the bark *Emily* about seven months; I knew the *City of Norfolk*; I took charge of her cargo when she came back from Havana; then was ashore a month or so, and then went ashore; went the voyage in her as Second Officer; Horn asked me if I was doing anything; I said I was not; he asked me if I wanted to go to the Coast; I asked him what in; we were interrupted, and he told me to come in in two or three days; I did, and he asked me if I had made up my mind to go; I said I had, and asked him what in; he said a steamer; I asked him what wages, and he said he did not know; I said my health was bad, and I wanted good pay; he said it would be all right; he told me to report to Capt. Tilton, and I did; nothing was fixed as to my wages, except the amount fixed in the articles; I signed the articles on the ship; the conversation was that I was to receive two months advance, or $75; I understood I was to have a present; this conversation was with Schomberg; Horn, when he spoke about the coast, said the Coast of Africa; he said the vessel was going to Africa for niggers; he said I was to get so much ahead from $3 to $5; this was before he told me to report to Tilton; he said he supposed I would get $3 to $5, and after the vessel went I should know more about it; the vessel was then on the dry-dock; can't say when my talk with Schomberg about getting a present was; it was about the last of May; we left New-York June 5; Schomberg said I would get a handsome present besides my wages; the vessel was on the dry-dock and then went on a trial trip; she was thoroughly overhauled; we took in a general cargo, beef, bread, butter, rice, beans, wooden ware, clarified sugars, meats, bacon, salt-fish, candles, soap &c; it was taken in at the foot of Beach street.

The witness was still on the stand when the Court adjourned.

Commitment for Contempt of Party Already in Jail—Service of Copy of Judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Full Bench.

Peter Morris vs. Thomas J. Walsh.—This case, before mentioned in the TIMES, of July 27, came up on an appeal from an order committing the defendant to jail for contempt. It appears the action was brought to cancel a building contract. The plaintiff obtained judgment against the defendant, and the defendant was adjudged [illegible] and [illegible] was required to execute a release and conveyance of the premises, and deliver up the keys of the house. Failing to do so, after a personal service of a copy of the judgment, an order to show cause was granted why an attachment should not issue against Walsh for contempt.

Subsequently, a motion was made to set it aside upon several grounds, among others, that a certified copy of the judgment should have been personally served with the order to show cause, and that no demand had been made by the plaintiff, who, before judgment had been appointed receiver, for the delivery of the property, &c. It was contended on the part of counsel for Walsh that unless personal demand was made, the defendant could not be put in contempt, and cited the case of Panton *vs.* Zebley, 19 How, 394, in support of the proposition. The objections were overruled and Walsh was adjudged guilty of contempt in not delivering the possession, and was thereupon committed to jail. Subsequently, and while Walsh was in jail, a second commitment was granted against Walsh, it appearing that a release had been tendered to Walsh for execution, and that he had refused to sign it.

The General Term have now affirmed the order of the Court below. They decide that the fact that defendant was in prison when the release was presented to him for execution, did not absolve him from the duty imposed by the judgment. An imprisoned debtor, especially when imprisoned by virtue of proceedings against him in a civil suit, is equally subject to be sued and prosecuted to judgment, and to be proceeded against in all the modes prescribed by law, as if he were at large. A copy of the judgment was clearly served upon the defendant, and in neglecting to comply with the terms thereof he was guilty of contempt. The order was, therefore, affirmed.

A. H. Reavy for appellant; D. M. Porter for respondent.

Insolvent's Discharge—Claims Bought Up Constitute a Creditor for the Amount Paid Only.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Matter of Samuel Emberson, an Insolvent.—The petitioner, Emberson, applies to be discharged from his debts, under article three, of title one, chapter five, of part two of the Revised Statutes. The application for the discharge is signed by several of Emberson's creditors, who claim that they own two-thirds of the aggregate of the insolvent's debts.

These creditors bought up claims against Emberson at a heavy discount, and seek to put them in at their original amount, including costs of judgment, &c. The Court decides that one is to be deemed a creditor only to the amount actually paid. (3 Rev. Stat. 110, sec. 10.) Being limited to the sum paid as the one for which he is a creditor, he cannot claim to be a creditor for a larger sum by merely prosecuting the demand to judgment.

The fact, therefore, that a creditor who has bought a demand against the insolvent, knowing him to be such, at a discount, sees fit to prosecute it, and recover judgment upon it, although valid as against the debtor, for the whole amount, does not take him out of section 10 of the statute in respect to his position as a petitioning creditor. The application for the discharge was, therefore, denied.

Geo. W. Stevens, for insolvent; C. A. Seixas, for opposing creditors.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Riddle et al. vs. Mechan et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Finerty vs. Robertson et al.; Roberts vs. Whittaker et al.; Cruikshank vs. Vail et al.; Smith vs. Savage et al.—Motions granted.

Kellogg vs. Ames, et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Merchants' Insurance Company vs. Grant et al.—Reference ordered to inquire into matters stated in the petition.

Hastings, Receiver, vs. Lawson et al.—Allowance ordered of $150.

Pope et al. vs. Grotecop et al.—Reference ordered to inquire into matters stated in the petition.

In re Receivership of the Limited Partnership of Cumming, Simpson & Armstrong.—Reference ordered to inquire as to title to property claimed and other matters stated.

Sloan et al. vs. Van Wyck.—The property of the sureties in this case is not of that character as is satisfactory on an appeal to the Court of Appeals; the appellant may furnish other sureties in five days, on two days' notice.

Before Justice Peckham.

The East River Bank vs. Ackerson, et al.—Default set aside on payment of $40 costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

The People ex rel. Stephen B. Williams vs. Phebe J. Williams.—The Attorneys in this case are requested to attend before Justice CLERKE, at Chambers, on Monday, 27th inst., at 9½ A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Nusselaum vs. Vogel.—Defendant discharged from the custody of the Sheriff.

Wilmot vs. Post et al.—Judgment set aside, and defendant [illegible] permitted to answer within ten days, upon payment of Sheriff's fees upon the execution issued in this action. No costs of motion to either party.

Cumming vs. Noyes.—Order granted.

Before Justice Robertson.

Howard vs. Orient Mutual Insurance Company.—Motion decided. (See opinion with clerk at Chambers.)

Before Justice Monell.

Moran et al. vs. Dowd et als.—Ordered that the judgment of the Court of Appeals be and the same is hereby made the judgment of this Court.

Gay vs. Pirjean.—Motion denied, and the stay of proceedings granted herein is discharged.

Graham vs. Schenckberg.—Order granted.

Goddin vs. The Columbia Insurance Company.—Motion granted.

Stanley vs. Colston, Herbert et als.—Motion granted.

Arnold vs. August—*Stanley vs. Sears et als.*—*Richardson vs. The Columbia Insurance Company.*—Orders granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 23, 1862.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '65	96	15 Erie Railway	63¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103½	400 do	63½
2,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	105½	600 do....b30	63½
20,500 do	105½	100 do	63½
5,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	127½	500 do	63¾
20,000 do	128	200 do....s30	63½
5,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. C.	99	100 do....s30	63
10,000 do	98¾	10 do	63¼
20,000 do	98½	120 Erie Railway Pref.	92
2,000 Ky. State 6s	95½	300 do....b60	93
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s '90	64	100 do	91½
5,000 do	63¾	100 do	91¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....b30	53	249 do	91¾
20,000 do	52½	50 Hudson River R.	68¼
5,000 do....b10	53	100 do....s10	68
1,000 Cal. S. 7s	113	50 do....b10	68¼
6,000 E. R. 1st m. bds	115	100 do....b30	68½
1,000 E. R. 2d m. b. ex. '79	115	50 do....b30	68½
1,000 E. R. 3d m. '83	107½	310 Harlem Railroad	21½
4,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	101	200 do....b30	21½
10,000 H. R. R. N. O. Bs.	95	250 do....b60	21½
1,000 Mich. S. 2d mtg.	88½	200 do	21½
10,000 Ill. C. R. bds	107	200 do	21½
7,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pf.	81	225 do	21½
6,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	33½	10 Nor. & Wor. R.	66
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	87½	50 Stonington R.	100
2,000 Cl. & T. S. Fd. Bs.	104½	705 Mich. Cen. R.	88
15,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	94	100 do	87½
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	78	25 do	87½
12,000 C. & Pitts. 4th M.	70	50 do....s30	87½
5 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	59½	2000 M. S. & N. I. R.	45
50 do	59	250 do....b10	45
7 Shoe & Lea. Bank	101½	100 do....b30	45
10 Corn Ex. Bank	102	350 do	44½
6 Continental Bank	98	500 do	44¾
10 Tradesmen's Bank	105	25 do	44½
30 New-York Co. Bk.	100	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	82
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank	108½	150 do	81½
10 Bank of the Repub.	95	50 do....b60	81½
10 Bank of New-York	105	350 do	81½
25,000 American Gold	132	450 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80
20,000 do	132½	50 Cl. & Pitts. R.	37½
100,000 do	132½	250 do	37½
350 Cum. Coal pref	14½	100 do	37
270 Pac. Mail S. Co.	123	100 Gal. & Chicago R.	84¾
50 do....b30	123	200 Cl. & Tol. R....b30	70
100 do....s60	122	50 do	69½
150 do	122½	600 do	69½
150 Canton Co.	18	50 Ch. & R. I. R....s60	81½
30 N. Y. Central R.	106	250 do	81½
250 do	106½	50 Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	105
250 do....b60	106½	110 do	104
50 do....s30	106½	50 do	104½
300 do....s30	106	50 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	32½
14 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	70	50 do	32
200 do....b60	70½	25 Del., L. & West. R.	113½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	106
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	92½	200 Harlem Railroad	21½
20,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	105	100 Hud. River R.	68¾
14,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98¼	300 Mich. Cen. R.	88
10,000 U. S. Dem'd Ns.	127½	300 do....s10	88½
1,000 Erie R. 5th M. B.	90½	100 do	88½
6,000 do	90½	400 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	45
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	80½	300 do	44½
60,000 American Gold	132½	10 do	44½
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	122	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	81½
50 do	121½	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80½
150 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	14½	100 do	80½
200 Erie Railway....s10	62½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	37
100 do....s10	62½	200 do	37½
300 do	63	50 do....b60	37½
500 do	63½	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	83½
100 Erie R. Pref....s60	91½	110 Chic. & Rock I. R.	81½
1000 do	92	100 do	81½
200 do....b30	92	40 Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	105
		50 do....s30	104½

THURSDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

The price of Gold opened to-day at 132¼@133 ₩ cent., and left off at the Second Board 132½ ₩ cent., with less excitement than usual in the dealings. The price for Bills on London, first-class Bankers' names, is 146@146½ ₩ cent. Merchant Bills are 143½@144½ ₩ cent. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers, as the rule of the Street, is 5 ₩ cent., at which there is fair employment. The Bank movement is steady upon Loans and Discounts. The Deposits to-day are above the average of last week. The Specie line is about $37,400,000, or over a million less than the average reported on Monday. The Banks have been calling in their loans upon Gold, especially where they were standing above par, and a portion of the Gold thus hypothecated has been sold to exporters, or else turned into Exchange on London. If the Banks were to rid themselves of the whole amount advanced upon and reduce their average to what they actually own or hold on special deposit free of advances, their weekly returns would be viewed with more favor and as the evidence of greater intrinsic strenght. Of the thirty-eight and a half millions reported on the last statement, it is not believed that they actually hold, for their own account and against deposits made in the regular way, over $25,000,000 or $28,000,000. Thus the Park Bank, nominally reporting $4,089,000, would be esteemed as really stronger and more reputable in its position, were the managers to return the Gold, which they have advanced upon for speculation and otherwise, to its proper owners, and report $2,000,000, or even less, as their rightful average. And the Union Bank would do as well to resume their appropriate Specie strength of $600,000 or $800,000, in place of returning $2,534,000, through the factitious Deposits—advanced upon of course—of some of the most notorious, (and so far as the credit of the Government is concerned,) heartless speculators in Gold on the Street. Nor do we desire to be understood as excepting from this remark the leading and controling Director of the Bank, Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, a wealthy Broker in Exchange-place, who would have the world believe that he is the right-hand counselor of Secretary CHASE.

The Stock Market opened with less firmness than yesterday, and the dealings were generally tame at the close of the morning Board. On the Street, prices were ½@1 ₩ cent. weaker, but at the Second Board the feeling turned upward again, and a strong market was reported from the Board-room. The favorites were the Eries and Michigan Southern. The Common shares of Erie were done at 63½, after falling to 62½ on the Street, and Common Michigan Southern, 45½, as against 44½ between the Boards. The other Western shares were heavier at the Second Board, with less disposition to press sales than at the early session. The Government Securities are weaker and neglected on the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, and Missouris and Tennessees were lower than yesterday. The Railway Mortgages were irregular, but in the main the list is about equal to yesterday's bidding. The City Bank Shares rather lower.

Late in the afternoon the following figures were made as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. The temper of the market was firm on most of the Railway Shares:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
N. Y. Central	106½	106½	Galena	84¾	84½
Erie	63	63½	Toledo	69¾	69½
Erie Preferred	91¾	92	Rock Island	82½	81½
Hudson River	68	68½	Milwaukie	32½	32½
Harlem	21½	21½	Tennessees	64	63½
Mich. Central	88	88½	U. S. 5s, 1874	93	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	44½	45½	U. S. 6s, 1881	103½	103½
Mich. Guarant'd	81½	81½	U. S. Notes, C. H.	128	127½
Illinois Cen.	80½	80½	Treas. 7 30 ₩ ct.	105½	105½
Clev. and Pitts.	36½	37½	Billion Loan	98¾	146
Pacific Mail	123	122½	Gold	131½	132½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	106	American Exchange	100½
Union	105	Chatham	[illegible]
America	105	Bank of the Republic	95
Tradesmen's	102	Bank of North Amer.	102
Mechanics' & Traders'	107	Hanover	95
National	97½	Metropolitan	104
Merchants' Exchange	91	Grocers'	90
State of New-York	96	East River	90
Commerce	94½	Nassau	100
Mechanics' Bank. Ass.	99	Shoe and Leather	101
Ocean	86	Corn Exchange	102
Mercantile	115	New-York County	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100½	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	39
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, conv. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. 2d mtg.	33½
Erie firsts, '68	118	Ham. & St. J. firsts	98
Erie seconds, '64	114	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	116
Erie seconds, '79	115	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	109
Erie thirds, '83	107	Tol. & Wab. seconds	87½
Erie fourths, '80	101½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	88
Erie fifths, '88	90½	Mil. & Pr. Du C. firsts	102½
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	99	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103½
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex.	103½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	110½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	102
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Chi. & R. I. firsts	102
Hudson Conv't, '67	98	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	105
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	112	N. J. Cent. seconds	109
Harlem seconds, '64	104½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	104
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	93½
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	78
C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	115	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	102
M. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	88½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	91
N. In. Goshen Line	103	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	70½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	108		
T. H. & A. secs. Pref.	80½		

BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—QUARTERLY.

	Sept. 27, 1862.	Sept. 21, 1861.
Capital	$69,126,820	$69,650,605
Net profits	8,571,885	7,603,579
Circulation	9,785,098	8,694,805
Due Banks	30,295,756	22,735,112
Deposits	139,969,704	83,252,406
Due others	3,936,638	6,453,421
Total	$261,705,501	$198,349,928
Discounts	$163,475,369	$112,810,543
Stocks	80,462,856	33,198,577
Bonds and mortgages	836,918	617,677
Real estate	6,768,576	6,601,524
Due by banks	4,894,176	4,299,009
Cash items	38,444,613	12,742,440
Specie	37,165,871	34,116,215
Overdrafts	32,149	61,929
Total	$261,705,501	$198,349,928

Of the Stocks reported, $10,216,291 are lodged with the Bank Department at Albany as security for Circulation. The Banks which have no such security are the Manhattan, unlimited charter; the Leather, Safety Fund charter, expiring this year; Seventh Ward, Safety Fund charter, expiring in 1863; Bank of the State of New-York, Safety Fund charter, expiring in 1866, and Dry Dock, unlimited charter. The remainder of the Stocks reported, say $70,246,562, consist of United States 6 ₩ cents of 1881, 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds of 1864, United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, and other United States and New-York Stocks. The following are the capitals of the Banks reported:

Bank of New-York	$3,000,000	People's	$412,350
Manhattan	2,050,000	Bk. of N. America	1,000,000
Merchants'	2,776,775	Hanover	1,000,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	Irving	500,000
Union	1,500,000	Metropolitan	4,000,000
Bank of America	3,000,000	Citizen's	400,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Nassau	1,000,000
City	1,000,000	Market	1,000,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	St. Nicholas	750,000
Fulton	600,000	Shoe & Leather	1,500,000
Chemical	300,000	Corn Exchange	1,000,000
Mer. Exchange	1,235,000	Continental	2,000,000
National	1,500,000	Bk. of Comm'th	750,000
But. & Drovers'	800,000	Oriental	300,000
Mec. & Traders	600,000	Marine	400,000
Greenwich	200,000	Atlantic	600,000
Leather Manuf's	600,000	Imp. & Traders'	1,500,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	Park	2,000,000
Bk. State of N. Y.	2,000,000	Mech. Bkg. Assoc'n	500,000
Am. Exchange	5,000,000	Grocers'	300,000
Bk. of Commerce	9,222,320	North River	400,000
Broadway	1,000,000	East River	350,000
Ocean	1,000,000	Manuf. & Merch'ts	500,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	Dry Dock	200,000
Pacific	422,700	N. Y. Exchange	150,000
Bk. of Republic	2,000,000	Bull's Head	200,000
Chatham	450,000	N. Y. County	200,000
Total			$69,126,820

The following shows the earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the past four months, commencing at the beginning of their present fiscal year:

1861.		1862.	
June	$132,619	June	$174,001
July	122,377	July	172,180
August	144,982	August	216,634
September	236,845	September	295,955
Total, 1861	$636,823	Total, 1862	$858,770
Against same months, 1861			636,823
Gain in four months over last year			$229,947

Equal to 3⅓ ₩ cent. on the Capital Stock of $6,-067,000.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Oct. 18	$172,512,065	$164,337,448	$38,760,354	$8,907,529
Boston, Oct. 20	72,832,912	29,616,002	7,541,782	7,822,170
Phila., Oct. 20	35,326,951	25,592,999	5,687,367	5,050,511
Total	$280,671,864	$219,546,449	$51,989,503	$21,780,210
Last week	279,300,044	217,274,546	52,148,172	22,080,030
Last year	248,832,344	179,064,768	55,621,497	17,833,769

The coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the last week was:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	7,699 02	263,906 14
Shipped South	13,245 01	618,126 19
Total	20,944 03	882,032 13

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	6,509 13	200,076 04
Shipped South	15,271 04	667,211 04
Total	21,810 17	867,287 08

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 32½	Amer. Silver	$1 27
Sovereigns	6 30	Spanish Dollars	1 40
Twenty Francs	4 90	Mexican Dollars	1 30
Ten Guilders	5 05	Five francs	1 15
Ten Thalers	10 00	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 30
Spanish Doubloons	20 00	English Silver ₩ £	6 00
Patriot	19 00	Span. & Mex. qr's ₩ cts	1 45

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $756,871 06; including for Customs, $183,000; payments, $833,653 51; balance, $7,602,979 91.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 15,301 bbls. Flour, 29 bbls. and 417 bags Corn Meal, 148,817 bushels Wheat, 62,362 bushels Corn, 140 bushels Barley, 1,098 bushels Oats, 1,213 pkgs. Provisions, and 601 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $7 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls are held at $8 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,300 bags Rio and Santos, at 26c.@27c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less request but quoted up to 61c.@62c. for Middlings, ₩ lb., with sales of 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed, and prices have declined, the market closing heavily. The reported sales since our last add up 15,300 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $6 15@$6 40; poor to choice extra State at $6 40@$6 90; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 15@$6 40; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 65@$6 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 40 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 15	@$6 40
Extra State	6 40	@ 6 90
Superfine Western	6 15	@ 6 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 20	@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 50	@ 8 75
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 10	@ 9 00

Southern Flour is less sought after and is heavy; sales 1,000 bbls., at $6 75@$7 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 30@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is less buoyant, sales to-day 200 bbls. Extra, at $6 65@$8 20 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 20@$4 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, at $3 55 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty to-day, and prices have declined 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, in view of the reaction in Gold and Exchange. The export demand has been less active. The reported sales since our last comprise 216,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 45@$1 61; Amber Western, at $1 39@$1 43; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 34@$1 40; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 30@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 29; Chicago Spring at $1 17@$1 24; Red State, $1 35; and White Kentucky at $1 51 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at advanced rates. Sales since our last, 128,000 bush., part from store and to arrive, at 68@69c. for shipping Mixed Western; 70c. for very choice Western; 65c.@67c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 57c.@61c. for unsound; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Western, and 75c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 70c.@85c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels. Oats are in demand at steady rates, including Canada, at 55c.@58c.; Western, at 55c.@58c.; and State, at 56c.@58c. ₩ bushel. Barley is more active to-day; sales 27,000 bushels State and Canada at $1 20@$1 35 ₩ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 40@$1 45 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand to-day, at 55c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots of New, at 20c.@25c. ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine continue in fair demand at full rates. Albany reports show a steady falling off in the receipts, but the *Journal* says the market is well stocked with most kinds of Lumber. There is a marked improvement in sales, heavy buyers having been in the market and purchased largely. Prices are very firm and an advance on some kinds has been realized. A fleet of vessels arriving has enabled dealers to make large shipments, but there is still a heavy amount of Lumber not shipped, and vessels are in great demand at high rates of freight. To New-York $1 25@$1 37 is now paid; to New-Haven $1 67½; to Middletown $2 50; to Hartford $3; to Norwich $2 25; to Providence $2 75; to Boston $4, for Pine Lumber.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the third week in October, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. f.	Staves, lbs.
1860	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1861	6,440,371	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862	6,093,115	777	1,030	[illegible]

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 22, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. f.	Staves, lbs.
1860	266,774,806	37,156	[illegible]	129,715,077
1861	133,420,480	28,800	9,064	113,939,450
1862	166,339,708	31,468	115,180	174,[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive at former quotations. Spirits Turpentine, $2 50 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Petroleum has advanced to 45c.@50c. for refined, and 22c.@24c. for crude, ₩ gallon, with a lively inquiry. Other kinds have been very firm and in fair demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $13 @$13 50 for Mess, and $12 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in moderate request, at 7¾c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Lard is in fair demand, and is firm; sales 1,800 bbls. and tcs., for immediate and future delivery, at 10½c.@11⅛c. ₩ lb. Beef continues inactive at previous prices; sales 200 bbls. at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling freely, at 15c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in active request, at 8½c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, 1,800 bags East India, part at $7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, 10 cases No. 1 Nutmegs on private terms; 200 mats Cassia at 40c.; 100 bales Cloves at 30c.; and 150 bags Pepper at 23c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 750 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10c.@11⅛c., and Cuba at 9⅛c.@10c., also 7,500 bags Manilla at 10c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 124,000 lbs., at 11½c.@12⅛c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,800 bbls., at 36c.@37c., the latter rate for E. & D. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been moderate to-day, and rates depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, (75,000 bushels,) at 10d.@10½d.; Corn, (10,000 bushels,) 9½d., and by a foreign vessel; 8,000 bushels, 11d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, (200 bales,) by a foreign vessel, ⅜d. ₩ lb.; Hops, by do., 1d. ₩ lb.; Lard, by do., 50s. ₩ ton; Clover Seed, (50 tierces,) 7s. 3d. ₩ tierce. For London—Flour, (1,000 bbls.,) 3s. ₩ bbl. For Glasgow—Flour, (1,000 bbls.,) 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl. For Cork and orders—Two foreign vessels, with Wheat, 13d. ₩ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 8
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 9
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 25
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Hansa* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M. Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Eastern Mails at 5 A. M.; 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and depots and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion [illegible] mischief—men and officers being [illegible] to throwing them away—they add to the encumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive [illegible] and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. [illegible] almost universally, until they learn [illegible] bought experience, undertake to carry [illegible] amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the [illegible] baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when succeeded in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States, a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their distribution within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can exist in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid in [illegible] to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. [illegible] directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong; Horace Binney, Jr.; Right Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt; R. W. Burnett; Rev. Mark Skinner; Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply to the New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1862.

I have critically examined and used KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, and find it to be composed of most healthy and nutritious ingredients. I am sure it is much better for family use than Java, Mocha or any other Coffee. I would particularly recommend it to nervous and dyspeptic persons, who have found ordinary Coffee to be injurious. The flavor is very fine, and altogether it is superior to any preparation that I have ever seen or known. JAMES BOYLE, M. D., No. 156 Chambers-st.

30 cents per pound. Sold wholesale and retail at No. 268 Greenwich-st. Grocers supplied on liberal terms.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE,

No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.

RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,

RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS. BANKERS' REFERENCES.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 380 and 382 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 323 Pearl-st., Harpers' Buildings. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

WHITNEY'S PATENT TABLES FOR cutting button holes in D'abri tents and other garments, for sale with rights to use on reasonable terms. Apply to ALBERT SMITH, No. 3 Dey-st.

HOPS.—400 BALES CHOICE QUALITY, GROWTH 1862. For sale, in lots to suit, by WALTER & HICKS, No. 47 Water-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Heir-at-Law.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lady of Lyons.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—Jean de Paris.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—No. 446 Broadway—Sixth Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway. The Mischievous Monkey.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tidball's California.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Lang's Historical Picture of the Reception of the Old Sixty-Ninth Irish Regiment.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Court-street, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent at Harper's Ferry, it will be seen, insists that the late movement upon Charlestown was the preliminary of a general advance of the Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding the assertions that it was simply intended as a reconnoissance in force. In proof of this he cites the fact that the baggage and commissary trains accompanied the troops. The retrograde movement was determined upon through fear of a counter movement on the part of the enemy, which they might have executed before a sufficient body of our troops could have been moved across the river to render the advance secure.

On Wednesday a reconnoissance was made to Hedgesville, to the westward of Martinsburgh, and some distance beyond the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The rebel pickets were encountered by our cavalry and driven into the town, and there a considerable body of the rebels was charged upon, and nineteen prisoners were captured, including three officers. It is reported by refugees that the rebels evacuated Martinsburgh on Tuesday.

The rebels who are seeking to invest Nashville are closely watched by Gen. NEGLEY, in command of the National forces there, and no opportunity is lost to give them a telling blow. The battle of Lavergne was one which they will have cause long to remember; and another was given them on Monday last which they will hardly forget. On Sunday, Gen. FORREST, with a considerable force of rebel cavalry, commenced crossing the Cumberland, and his advance, a thousand strong, encamped seven miles north of the city. On Monday, at daylight, they were attacked by a detachment under Col. MILLER, and driven in great confusion across the river—a number, including a Colonel, being captured.

Travel between Louisville and Nashville is kept up by way of Owensboro. Boats run from Louisville to that point and stages thence to Nashville. For the first time since the destruction of the bridge over the Rolling Fork, trains proceeded as far as Elizabethtown on Saturday, the bridge having been repaired. Neither the trestle-work nor tunnel at Muldrough's Hill was damaged by the rebels.

The following is the famous "all glorious" dispatch, in which Gen. VAN DORN announced the result of the first day's fight at Corinth. It is dated, "Headquarters near Corinth, Oct. 3," and reads thus: "We have driven the enemy from every position. We are within three-quarters of a mile of Corinth. The enemy are huddled together about town. Some are on the extreme left, trying to hold their position. So far, all is glorious, and our men behaved nobly. The loss, I am afraid, is heavy. It is nearly night. LOVELL'S and PRICE'S troops have our thanks."

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says: "The fears expressed by the Richmond journals of an attack upon Mobile are well grounded, and before many weeks elapse, the blow will fall. That the Mobilians have made every effort to render it unsuccessful is well known, and from the accounts received here I am inclined to believe that if we are successful it will be only after a most sanguinary struggle. It is only recently that a private letter from a resident of Mobile was intercepted, in which the writer stated that even should the United States fleet silence the forts (Morgan and Gaines) and pass the obstructions sunk in front of the city, that the city itself would not be surrendered 'until the fighting abilities of every resident were exhausted.' The writer went on to say that 'Mobile would be no New-Orleans affair,' that the United States rule in that city had opened their eyes, and, sooner than submit to such a rule, they would see their loved city laid in ruins, and their sons and daughters buried beneath them. It is not unlikely, therefore, but that a most bloody resistance will be offered to the approach of our forces when they shall move upon the city, and it is as well that we should be fully prepared for it beforehand."

The steamship *Cambria*, from New-Orleans on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices are a week later, but are in no respect important. Everything of interest will be found in our correspondence and the extracts from our exchanges.

GENERAL NEWS.

Within a week past the following regiments have joined Gen. SIGEL'S command: One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth, and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York; Thirty-third Massachusetts, and Twenty-sixth Wisconsin. The Eighty-second Illinois is on the way, and probably joined him on Wednesday. Gen. SIGEL moved his command to the neighborhood of Centreville on Tuesday, and established his headquarters there.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of Wednesday says:—"Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS has been released from military arrest, and was on the street yesterday. The War Department very properly decided that, inasmuch as neither Gens. NELSON nor DAVIS were on duty at the time of the unfortunate occurrence, the military authorities have nothing to do with the matter. The War Department expresses the greatest anxiety for the speedy return of Gen. DAVIS to his command. He is esteemed by Gen. HALLECK as one among the best Brigadier-Generals in the Union army. We have no doubt that Gen. DAVIS will be at the head of his command in a few days."

It is reported that the New-Jersey regiments which have become so reduced in strength are to be ordered home to recruit their numbers. Camp Frelinghuysen, near Newark, is to be kept in order for the accommodation of some of them.

A firm in Newport, R. I., have recently completed a contract at their lead works of *forty tons* of Minié rifle balls for the Government.

The portion of the cargo of the prize steamer *Lodona*, consisting of liquors and drugs, is to be sold in Philadelphia on the 30th inst. The following list of the wines, &c., will show what Secessia lost in the capture of the *Lodona*. She had on board 122 quarter pipes of brandy, 185 half pipes of the same, 40 quarter puncheons Scotch whisky, 146 casks of claret wine, 50 pipes port wine, 16 half pipes sherry wine, 26 quarter pipes sherry, 4 casks aniseed cordial, 2,746 cases brandy, 1,181 cases mountain dew, Scotch whisky, 1,086 cases champagne wine, 272 cases claret, 97 cases sherry, 15 cases R. port wine and 19 cases of cordial. The medicine comprises 49 cases castor oil, 700 ounces quinine, 15 casks sal soda, 40 bbls. epsom salts, 200 kegs bi-carb. soda and 4 cases aloes.

The substitute market in Baltimore is very brisk. Those who feel disposed to offer themselves hold their services at high figures. Several obtained $350 each; a number held out for $500; while one man obtained $800 to go as a substitute for a man in Prince George's.

A letter received in Boston from Acting Assistant Paymaster TRAIN, of the United States gunboat *Winona*, states that for the fortnight previous to date she had experienced a series of severe gales in the Gulf, and became so much strained and leaked so badly, that at one time everything was packed in view of the worst contingency. A consultation was held while running to port, as to the propriety of throwing the guns overboard, but it was decided to risk keeping them, and she succeeded in reaching Pensacola safely. The question was being mooted at last accounts whether she should come North for repairs, or have them made in a Gulf port.

Late dispatches to Gen. POPE, at St. Paul, Minn., state that of the Indians tried before the military Commission, twenty-one have been found guilty. Others are yet to be tried. The number of Indians who have surrendered themselves to Gen. SIBLEY, and been sent down to the Agency, was 1,507. About fifty lodges are yet with Gen. SIBLEY. The Indians sent down are in charge of Capt. WHITNEY, commanding a battalion of two companies—his own and Capt. KENNEDY'S. They are employed in digging and taking care of the large potatoe crop at the Agency.

United States Senator JAMES A. PEARCE, of Maryland, is now lying so low at his residence in Chestertown, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The following are the Congressional nominations in New-Jersey:

Dis.	Union.	Submissionists.
1..	John F. Starr,	Nathaniel Stratton.
2..	William T. Brown,	George Middleton.
3..	Orestes A. Brownson,	William G. Steele.
4..	John Linn,	A. Jackson Rogers.
5..	Joseph P. Bradley.	Nehemiah Perry.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. A petition from the Broadway property owners between Union and Madison squares, complaining that the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company were obstructing travel on that route by their preparatory operations for laying rails, and asking the interposition of the Common Council in the matter, was received and referred. A report to grant the Metropolitan Gas Company the privilege of building a pier for the use of their business on the North River, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, elicited some sharp remarks: Mr. JONES saying that this Company had been organized to oppose the old gas monopolies, and given the free privilege of the streets, but they had become a monopoly with the other companies, having bought the Manhattan Company off from the district lying between Thirty-fourth and Sixty-first streets. The grant was concurred in by 18 to 5. The Comptroller reported that during the fortnight ending on last Saturday, $65,216 was expended out of the Family Aid Fund, among 15,290 families of volunteers, comprising 15,191 adults, and 20,673 children. This expenditure is at the rate of $1,695,616 per annum. The resolution to give Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, a sword, at the cost of $500, was passed by 19 to 4. Mr. WEBSTER withdrew the resolution to give Brig.-Gen. NELSON TAYLOR a sword at the cost of $800, stating that the General appreciated the honor intended, but preferred that the money should be appropriated for artificial legs and arms for the poor New-York soldiers who have lost their natural limbs in the war. The resolution to give Gen. SIGEL a sword, at the cost of $800, was lost; the unfavorable vote was then reconsidered, and the paper laid over. The Board concurred with the Aldermen to purchase, at an expense of $3,300, a steam fire-engine for Company No. 11. Adjourned to next Monday, at 5 P. M.

The Councilmanic Committee on Markets gave a hearing yesterday afternoon on the subject of establishing a market at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River. The resolution under consideration has passed the other Board, and provides an appropriation of $5,000 to prepare the ground at the designated location for temporary market purposes, to go on under the auspices of the City Inspector, with the view of determining by practical experiment, whether market traffic at that point will warrant the putting up of a large building for the purpose. There was a large number of persons in attendance, every one of whom was earnestly in favor of the project. Among those who made remarks in favor of it were Councilmen RYAN and GROSS. The Committee are likely to report favorably on the measure.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with just a quorum, and proceeded to ballot for Inspectors and Canvassers of election. Nominations were reported complete for only the Second, Seventh, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards—the Republicans having handed in their lists to the Committee on Nominations, but the Democrats are behindhand in furnishing theirs. The nominees reported were elected, of course, having been agreed upon in caucus. The arrangement of the names as to political parties, is the same, that has been carried out heretofore—one Republican and two Democrats in one district, a reversal of this order in the next district, and a continuation of this system of alternation throughout the City. Having finished the Wards reported, the Board adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning, when the balloting will be resumed.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the feasibility of the proposition for the City to supersede the present gas companies, failed to meet yesterday, and the Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, Alderman FARLEY—who is busy acting as Draft Commissioner—adjourned the Committee indefinitely.

The jury in the case of the *People vs. John Reynolds*, indicted for manslaughter in killing PAT. MATTHEWS, on the 6th of February last, yesterday rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Sentence was deferred to enable the prisoner's counsel to prepare a bill of exceptions on which to move for a new trial.

There was less excitement in the dealings in Gold yesterday, the price ranging less than ½@1 ₩ cent. The latest sales were at 132¾ ₩ cent. The Stock market was generally firm in the afternoon, with a renewed speculation in Eries, Michigan Southerns, &c. Government securities neglected.

Flour and Wheat were less active and were cheaper yesterday. A lively business was transacted in Corn and Barley at firmer rates. Cotton was quiet, as were also Beef, Bacon and Cut Meats. Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Coffee, Sugars and Tallow were in fair request. Whisky was more freely purchased at advancing prices. Petroleum was brisker and dearer. The freight engagements were moderate at easier rates.

INSANE SOLDIERS.—One of our correspondents informs us that a number of officers and soldiers connected with the National army are now lodged in the Asylum for the Insane, near Washington. He adds, that the Surgeon in charge refuses to give the names of these unfortunates. Our correspondent is apparently surprised at this reticence. We are not so; for it is quite plain that the soldiers and officers in question must belong to that numerous class of lunatics in the army who think that war means fighting, and who are obstinately bent on keeping out of Winter quarters. Of course, it is highly proper that the more extravagant of these maniacs should be confined, because, if they were left at large, it is evident that the whole army might at any time be exposed to be led against the enemy, and might, perhaps, incur the irreparable disgrace of winning a victory without waiting to put on its shoes, or even—dreadful thought—some still more indispensable portion of its wearing apparel. Fortunately for the general peace of mind, it is believed that few rabid cases of this insanity have as yet developed themselves in the highest ranks of the service.

Mr. Seymour's Speech in Brooklyn.

This speech was anticipated with a good deal of interest, as it was hoped that the candidate of the malcontents would at least respond to the public desire for an explicit statement of his real sentiments respecting the rebels, and the policy of the Administration against the rebels. This statement was particularly incumbent upon him, inasmuch as he stands charged with faint-heartedness, if not false-heartedness in relation to the war. This charge has gained color from the undisputed fact, that up to the very time the war began, Mr. SEYMOUR publicly denounced coercion in the strongest terms, and from the fact, which we believe is equally undeniable, that, since the war began, he has steadily held aloof from all practical furtherance of it, either by gift of money or encouragement of enlistments. His antecedents bear very much against him. If they give him a position that is not really his, there was urgent necessity that he should right himself by defining his real position fully and precisely. This just expectation of the public was not met.

Mr. SEYMOUR devoted the main body of his speech to sonorous phrases concerning the Constitution and the old Democracy, to harmless generalities concerning the importance of truth and free discussion, and to censorious comments upon the corrupt jobbing attending many of the contracts at the first stage of the war, which were participated in by all parties, and which were thoroughly investigated and stopped by a Republican Congress. What he said upon these matters would have been very appropriate from one of the little orators on the outside stand, but it was not what the people came to hear from a candidate for the stupendous trusts of the chief executive office of the State of New York. The great question of the hour was not whether the Federal Constitution is a good thing, not whether the country owes all its greatness to the Democratic Party, not whether truth is good and swindling evil; but it was *whether you are ready to pledge yourself that you will use the office you seek for the prosecution of this war until the rebels give in their* UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION. Mr. SEYMOUR was conscious that this was the true topic, and promised to be "explicit and outspoken." Yet his only approach to it was in a carefully phrased passage near the beginning, and another at the end of his speech.

In the first, he said: "I believe this war might have been averted; but, though I thus believe, I recognise the fact that *at this moment* the destinies, the honor and the glory of our country hang poised upon the conflict in the battle-field. I recognise that it is the duty of every man who loves his country to see *now* that the whole measure of his influence is thrown in that battle-field on the side of the flag of the Union." This was the strongest language he used, and yet it all has reference to the present only. He simply assures us that he is not for abandoning the war *to-day*. Of course he is not. Such an abandonment, in the existing situation, would be a surrender at discretion. It would be a concession to the Confederacy of the wildest claim ever put forth by the maddest traitor of them all. There is not a sane man in the North who recognizes the possibility of immediate peace but in throwing ourselves upon the mercy of our rebel foe. Even JOHN VAN BUREN is for fighting till we reach Richmond. The point is not whether we are to fight now—nobody makes that a point—but it is whether we are to fight to the end. It is not whether we are to fight this season, but whether we are to fight next season, and the season after, and all seasons, until the last rebel returns to his allegiance. It is not whether we are to stand to the war through 1862, but whether we are to stand to it, if need be, through 1863 and 1864, during which HORATIO SEYMOUR desires to guide the action of New-York. It is *the future* we want to know about. It is that alone with which Gov. SEYMOUR, if elected, will have to deal. Why, then, can he not give us some pledge, or some assurance, or at the very least some intimation, in reference to his policy for the future?

When he felt obliged to return to this matter in the closing paragraph of his speech he was equally wary. His strongest language here was: "We did not want this war, but the men of the South made the bayonet and sword the arbiters of their doctrines, and, *so far as the present is concerned*, the sword must be the arbiter, and by it, with our own strong arms, we will strike vigorous blows for the life of the Constitution and the flag." Here again the qualification of the present tense was carefully introduced. There was not a syllable in the whole passage that committed him to the war policy later than the night on which he was speaking—not a syllable that would have been a check to his trying to negotiate the rebels back into the Union on the morrow.

Now we know that Mr. SEYMOUR was originally opposed to the war. In this very speech, as we have quoted, he declared his belief that "this war might have been averted;" and at another point he said that he "*deplored* the policy which President LINCOLN adopted at the outset of his Administration"—meaning his war policy. Coupling this former disposition with his special care now to limit his committal to the war policy to *just the present* condition of affairs, what can we conclude but that HORATIO SEYMOUR still belongs to that class of white-feathered politicians who are anxiously seeking an opportunity to ground arms, bring the rebels back to the old flag, and with any concession that may be asked?

We can tell Mr. SEYMOUR that this studied avoidance of the real point will not answer. His opponents have pledged that this war shall not end short of the *unconditional submission* of the rebels. This is the only war policy they recognize. They know that any other must lead to disaster and disgrace. Conditional submission is but another name for conditional allegiance, to accept which would be national death. From conceding anything to armed treason to conceding everything is but a step; and if we are to begin upon it at all, we may as well at once come square up to the "let them go" policy of Mr. SEYMOUR'S right-hand champion, Prince JOHN. The supporters of the Administration abhor and detest, and utterly repudiate all this readiness to treat with traitors. They have but one purpose, and that they have proclaimed to the world. It is the *crushing* of the rebellion by the use of all effectual means. Mr. SEYMOUR and his followers will not commit themselves to that. Thereon must the appeal be taken at the ballot-box.

The Problem Solved.

In our article yesterday we brought the reader to the threshold of the mighty problem before the country—what to do with the four million slaves in the South who will shortly be enfranchised through the President's Proclamation. We have shown that they will be abject paupers, all without land, money, clothing, food, friends or home. Was ever a race of peope, in all the world's history, found so utterly poor, helpless and hapless as they? How will they live a month, a week or a day? By charity? By whose charity? The Southern whites will have neither means nor charity for them. The Government, if it had both means and charity, could not reach to help one destitute in a thousand. Shall they subsist by thieving and plunder? God forbid! For, although an ingenious casuistry might argue such conduct no crime, as the slave's labor had produced what he now took to supply his necessities, the practical effect on the slave of such licensed brigandage would be fearfully demoralizing and disastrous.

Besides, only the strong could steal and take—while the young, the aged, the weak—the women, the children, the sick—having no responsible husbands, fathers or heads, would be left to perish without an effort in their behalf! Where is the statesman that can comprehend the terrible impending revolution, and propose the scheme that shall preserve the State, give ordained liberty to man, and save four millions of outcasts from perishing? Where is the Congress with courage, capacity and strength to accept the four million foundlings, baptize them in the Nation's name, and rear them to usefulness without ruin to society and Government from the drain?

The time to organize is *now*—for in seventy days the burden will be upon the world; and shall Europe, to the shame of America, have to step in to save these people from perishing? Just at this time a few simple dreamers, or selfish speculators, come forward and propose, if they are given a few hundred thousand dollars from the Treasury, to put a few hundred liberated slaves on shipboard and sail to a [illegible] scheme has countenance, as if it were a grappling with the nation's burden and a loosing of its perplexity. Four millions to be fed; and say four hundred in this way provided for! Four millions landless and homeless; and a few hundred drifting away with political adventurers on unknown seas, in search of a home! Millions of dollars wanted to keep life, labor and virtue in millions of perishing people, and the National Treasury absorbed in the attempt to plant a meagre colony of hundreds!

The white population of the United States cannot consent to these extravagant and criminal experiments with the blacks of the South. War for them—losses for them—Freedom for them—deportation for them—food for them—Central American homes bought for them—agricultural implements and clothing for a year for them—and all that they may become aliens forever from the land that has "redeemed them with a price"—and that their labor may build up the commerce and wealth of any other nation under the sun than the one which has lavished its wealth and its priceless sons in the cause that has given them the right to live and labor!

No, Mr. POMEROY. No, Mr. President. The enfranchised blacks must find homes, without circumnavigating the seas at the National expense. They must earn their own bread, for the exhausted whites will have nothing to spare. They must find their living *at once*, and in the United States, or present soon a picture of demoralization, destitution and death that the world has seldom seen. This manifest fact seems to solve the problem we have been turning before the public for its consideration. Florida and Texas are at hand, and a million free homes may be had in them for free blacks. They may be had now, on the instant, without a dollar of further expenditure from the National treasury. And a million colored colonists can go to them, without the purchase or charter of a single transport ship. From the beginning, every stroke of labor performed by the free blacks in their Florida and Texas homes will redound to the benefit and advancement of the United States. Every seed they plant will swell American commerce. Every thread they wear will encourage American industry. In view of these considerations, can any wise man, statesman or patriot, hesitate as to the duty of the Government? Ask the American people to deport their labor and leave their Southern domains the wildernesses they have ever been? Ask them to make themselves poor in order to send away labor, the prime element of wealth, to enrich other lands? The thought is unspeakably absurd. It is to ask them to burn their harvest, to bury their treasures, to sow their fertile fields with salt, and yield up all claim to exist as a nation, able to provide for the government and welfare of the least part of the human race.

PERIL TO NASHVILLE.—Now that BRAGG has got into Tennessee with his whole army, there is very great danger that he may suddenly march it to Nashville, and make an effort to capture that beleaguered city. Our readers know that the city has been in a critical condition for some time, with a rebel force in its vicinity small, but sufficiently impudent to have sent in a flag of truce demanding its surrender. Our army of defence, however, is quite able to hold it, so far as fighting is concerned, unless the rebel force is greatly increased; but the enemy seem rather to be making an effort to starve it into terms. The city is cut off from all communication with the North, and is seriously straitened for supplies. If now BRAGG'S army advance against it, it will be in an almost hopeless condition. BRAGG will undoubtedly do something soon, and this is the work nearest to his hand. One of the rebel newspapers says that the Chattanooga railroad is in full running order to within fifteen miles of Nashville, which will make BRAGG'S movement thither easy.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal*, in an article which we copy, announces to the Nashville rebels, that "the hour of deliverance is at hand," and that "the usurpers will be driven from our chosen places at an early day, and our constitutionally-appointed servants be reinstated." "The Federal force in Nashville," it continues, "is so small that it could easily be captured, were it not for the danger that would ensue to non-combatants and public property. But they are invested, and can soon be forced to yield without strife."

Gen. BUELL is, of course, the officer whose duty it is to prevent all this. But we fear that it would take him a very long time to bring his army from its present position to the point of danger. Gen. ROSECRANS is an officer who has never failed in his duty, and if he were ordered to take his valiant and victorious force to the defence of the Capital of Tennessee, we should have no fears of BRAGG getting there before him.

The City in Congress.

There could be no more startling or painful proof of the general want of appreciation of the real position of our National affairs, than is afforded by the apathy with which the great City of New-York is settling down to its "destiny" in the matter of members of Congress.

Every rational and educated man in the City knows that the nominations already put forward by the dominant party for the representation of this great National centre in the next Congress, are utterly "unfit to be made." Neither the character nor the capacity of the metropolis can receive the least illustration from the election of the persons thus designated to speak and act for us all in the councils of the nation. The most shameless organs of the party which has put them forward do not venture to say one word in recommendation of the mediocrities, or worse than mediocrities, thus thrust upon the most powerful constituency in America.

And why should these organs attempt so vain a task? Is not the election believed to be a foregone conclusion?

Nothing but an abandonment of strict party issues upon this vital question can throw even a shade of doubt upon the result. Yet what sacrifices ought not the people, the substantial citizens of New-York, to be prepared to make to avert the calamity which now impends over them? For it will prove to be nothing less than a calamity, and a very serious calamity, to the permanent interests of this City, that it should be represented in the next national Congress by men without adequate qualifications to speak for its sentiments, to explain its necessities, or to defend its rights. Never in our history has any Congress been preordained to the discussion of questions so vast and so momentous as those which will drift in like an Arctic spring-tide upon the men who are to be assembled in Washington in 1863.

The fate of our country hangs trembling in the balance to-day. Ere this next Congress meets the scales of destiny will have been definitely turned for good or ill to us, and to our children's children. Be the event of this critical season now before us what it may, it is certain—as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun that New-York will be called upon to take her decisive part in measures of finance, social economy, and grand politics, the effect of which must make or mar her future forever. Whether the rebellion shall overthrow the Government or be overthrown by it, this is certain. Is it at such a time, and in the presence, not of contingencies, but of inevitable certainties so supremely important, that we can suffer the control of our prospective national relations to be seized upon by Ward politicians and third-rate stump-orators?

If the people of New-York are not utterly at the mercy of the least worthy and least responsible classes of the community—if there be any public brain and public heart left to us, it is time for that heart to kindle, and for that brain to act. We stand staring at the armies on the Potomac, and fretting ourselves to see no movement there, while at the self-same moment we are suffering a battle at the ballot-boxes, of which the issues to all of us must be infinitely decisive of our weal or woe, to be fought and won against us without one sound of protest, or the lifting of a hand to avert the peril.

BLACK BATTALIONS AT THE SOUTH.—Some of the Southern journals have hit upon an ingenious device for making the world believe that they care nothing for the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. They are urging the formation of negro regiments, to serve in the field, and the conscription of negroes to act as camp followers. Now, we do not doubt that the masses of the Southern people are firmly convinced that no power can make their slaves rise upon them, so long as they retain the control of their own territory; and we are not unwilling to suppose that multitudes of the negroes ignorantly hate the Yankee white man, whom they don't know, more than they hate the Southern white man, whom they do know.

But that the leaders of the South can be so foolish as deliberately to march their slaves into the way of the National forces, or to make them familiar with the use of arms and with habits of discipline, we do very gravely doubt. We believe no such thing. The whole project probably has no other basis than the admitted intention of the rebel authorities to seize for their own use the slave labor, which it seems the slaveholders are not always willing to lay upon the "altar of their country."

Slave-owners have learned that Confederate officers are apt to look upon a negro very much as most people look upon an umbrella. They are ready to borrow and to use him—but to return him is their least and last care. Sometimes the "military power" lets its impressed negroes run off of themselves when their work is over. Sometimes it permits ingenious speculators to run them off. At all events, the slave who goes weeping away to hand, to defend the land of patriarchal institutions, is not subject to return, bearing his Confederate notes with gladness. Hence opposition by the proprietors and patriarchs to the use of their African "wards," and hence a project for overriding that opposition. This project, the rebel journalists are improving, as we see, into the text for a sermon on black loyalty to Confederate order. It will have a fine effect abroad, you see, to hear that the South has replied to the Northern threat of emancipation by arming the slaves, to resist the dreadful approach of liberty!

The idea is clever, but the execution rather flimsy. The thing is put in too transparent a fashion.

Meanwhile, with what grace can these good people any longer object to our arming our negroes, or their negroes who may become ours by "fits of easy transmission?" If black men may fight to keep themselves and other black men slaves, may not black men also fight to make themselves and other black men free? 'Twere a pity this should not be so, and strange as pitiful. Gen. HUNTER may well exclaim to his Southern revilers, "I thank you for this word!" Arm the blacks, indeed! Very well, gentlemen, since you insist upon it, let the thing be done.

OUR NEW-YORK "ARMY OF OCCUPATION."—There is an immense number of soldiers, both officers and privates, now in this City; and there are more of them to be seen in the streets on sunny days than at any time since the war began. They are generally fine-looking, hearty, well-behaved, and seem to be bountifully supplied with shinplasters. They are mostly of three classes; first, new volunteers, who have not been sent forward to the seat of war; second, those who are on leave of absence from their regiments; and thirdly, paroled officers and soldiers who, though exempted from active service, are entitled to wear their uniforms and draw their pay.

Of the latter class there are far more than might be imagined. The rebels do not now hold prisoners of war for any length of time; but both sides return them to each other as rapidly as possible. The Southern newspapers claim that they have between forty and fifty thousand the advantage of us in this matter; in other words, that within the last few months, in Virginia and Kentucky, they have taken forty thousand more prisoners in battle or by stratagem, than we have—who are now on parole, and cannot be relieved from it until regularly exchanged. Of course this is a gross exaggeration; but still there are enough men on parole to make quite a large diminution in the effective strength of our army, and to add quite a feature to Broadway and the Bowery.

Of the unforwarded recruits there are a great number still around. Why thousands of enlisted men are left in a City like New-York, or in its vicinity, to get into mutinies and brawls, as has happened on three recent occasions, is [illegible]. It is said that McCLELLAN needs more men before he can advance; and McCLELLAN says that the new volunteers fought at Antietam like veterans. As soon as a hundred men, as soon as ten men, are raised in the City, and are furnished with uniforms and *shoes*, they should be hastened forward to Harper's Ferry. They are ornamental, but not useful in this quarter.

But the larger proportion of officers and soldiers who give our City the appearance of a heavily-garrisoned town, are here on *leave of absence*—very few of them, we should think by their looks, on *sick* leave of absence. Our correspondents with the various divisions of the army, state that the number of those who are absent from their regiments on various pretexts is enormous; and the statement is confirmed by what may daily be seen in New-York and other great cities. Were we to state the number of men and officers who, we learn from the most authentic sources, have lately been granted permission to go home from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, it would hardly be credited; but it is now a well-known fact that when Mr. LINCOLN visited the army while it was on the Peninsula, he found the evil had reached such a magnitude that, if it had gone three times further, would have left Gen. McCLELLAN without one soldier. And even in that deathly region not a half of these leaves of absence were on account of sickness. The matter is not much mended now.

It is time that this thing was put an end to. There have been various orders issued on the subject from time to time, which have made some folks think it was next to impossible for a soldier, and particularly an officer, to get away from the proper sphere of his duty. But some facts which are in our possession show that this is anything but correct.

We hope the state of things of which we speak is not to be taken as another of the indications that inaction is the foreordained order of the Winter. The ten thousand soldiers in and around this City seem to be all supplied with *shoes*.

POLITICAL SELF-SACRIFICE.—Brigadier-Gen. DEVENS, the Anti-Republican candidate for the succession of Governor ANDREW in Massachusetts, is hardly an exception to the rule that the hand which wields the sword with effect is apt to lose its delicacy of touch with the pen. He has written a letter to the "President of the People's Convention" in that State, presumably for the purpose of accepting the nomination tendered to him by that Convention, in which, after declaring that he never would have allowed himself to be nominated if he could have helped it, he avers that he regards it as the "right" of his nominating fellow-citizens to make him do what he did not think it his duty to do. Thus he begins:

"I regret that I received no intimation that my

meant was to be used before the People's Convention previously to the time the nomination was made. Had I known it earlier I should have taken immediate steps to prevent such use."

A very proper thing, certainly, for a gallant officer to say when he means what he says, and feels that his place is in the field.

But thus having begun, Gen. Devens ends not thus. On the contrary, after highly complimenting the intelligent Convention which sought to make him a Governor, he suddenly and astonishingly concludes:

"I have received with the profoundest feeling the views of such an assemblage, and recognizing the right of the citizens of Massachusetts to command the services of each and all their fellow-citizens in times of public peril, in everything not inconsistent to duty to the country, I do not feel at liberty to disregard such an expression of the wishes of those whose judgment I am bound to respect."

Now, there is nothing very new in this kind of political self-immolation upon the altar of office; nor do we mean to hold up Gen. Devens as a sinner above all his fellows. But we object, especially in these times, which ought to, if they do not, "try men's souls," to all political cant which is not absolutely essential to the peace and comfort of public men; and we can see no earthly reason why Gen. Devens, if he liked to be a Governor rather than a General, should not have said so frankly, and taken his chance with a clean breast. He must take his chance as it is, and that chance not being a very brilliant one, he may find himself in the disagreeable position of going back to a duty in the field which he had himself pronounced paramount to all others, after vainly trying to dismiss himself into another duty which he had pronounced himself anxious to avoid.

Grand Union Rally in Brooklyn.

To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of Union men from rebel States, there will be a grand rally for the upholding of the Constitution of the Fathers, and the support of the Administration in power. Col. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas; Hon. Philip Fraser, of Florida; Rev. Mr. Bosserman, of Virginia, and others, will speak. Citizens, irrespective of party, are invited to attend and swell the chorus of Liberty and the Union.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 23.

RUMORED MILITARY CHANGES.

Discussion is now running high as to the military changes foreshadowed. One hypothesis divides the whole army of the United States into two grand divisions—Eastern and Western—Gen. McClellan being assigned to the former and Gen. Halleck to the latter. In that event the headquarters of Gen. McClellan would be in Washington, and Gen. Hooker take his place in the field.

NAMES ON THE MILITARY SLATE.

Gens. Banks, Rosecrans, Hooker and Burnside are the names now in the ascendant for probable promotion. Under the redistribution of commands, their friends believe that places high up in the military tables will be accorded to them. Gen. Burnside, who has already twice refused the crown when tendered to him on the Lupercal, is believed to have learned better from his late experience, and will scarcely commit the magnanimous mistake a third time, if he has the chance. Gen. Halleck rates the administrative abilities of Gen. Banks as of the first order, and Gen. Rosecrans in the field is believed to have few superiors. Gen. Hooker reports for duty next Monday morning, and will immediately be assigned.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Those in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war in the West will be glad to learn that the views of the President are practically modified in regard to the propriety of [illegible]

[illegible] COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AGAIN.

The announcement that Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck refer all matters relating to the army of the Potomac to the President, who has relieved them of responsibility in the matter, and himself undertaken to "run the machine," has created deep excitement. Inquiries made show the facts to be as stated; and in military circles there is much interest felt as to how the President will "work through." Gen. Marcy, Chief of Staff to Gen. McClellan, was in the Departments to-day, and had long separate interviews with the President, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck.

AN EXPEDITION DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

The President and Secretary Stanton, with the concurrence of the Cabinet, and in deference to the unanimous wish and absolute necessities of all the Western States, have resolved upon an expedition of sufficient force to immediately open the Mississippi from its head waters to the Gulf, to the unobstructed passage of the Union flag covering Union commerce. Gen. Hunter is the choice of the representative men in Congress and other wheres, of the entire West for the command, with such assistance as can be rendered by such Generals as Logan, McClernand, Wallace and others, in whom the West has confidence, as his corps commanders. The sooner this expedition is organized, the sooner will be abated the dangerous strength given to the Vallandigham Democracy by the commercial offers of the rebel Congress, to the Western section of the Union.

ARREST AND TRIAL UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S LATE PROCLAMATION.

Virginius R. Jackson, of the Post-office Department, has been again arrested after having been released on security. He is to be tried under the provisions of the President's late Proclamation—making civilians amenable to Courts-martial—before the Court-martial now in session in Pennsylvania-avenue. Jackson was one of the Union nurses captured at Bull Run, and while in Richmond gave information to the Confederate authorities. The case is one of interest, being the first under the late Proclamation, and will establish a precedent. Now that the President has made civilians liable to trial in this way—Major Doster, Provost Marshal, is most energetic in his dealing with suspected persons, and no distinction or favor is shown to any one because he may hold a place in any of the Departments of the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT WANTS LUMBER.

Assistant Quartermaster Hains advertises for proposals for furnishing the Government with 1,000,000 feet of lumber, of different descriptions, to be delivered within twenty days after the signing of the contract. The lumber is intended for the erection of hospitals, barracks, etc.

SEIZING THE PROPERTY OF REBELS.

Orders have been issued directing the seizure and occupation, for Government purposes, of all property in this city and district belonging to persons who are known to be engaged in the service of the Richmond Government. A number of houses have already been seized; one belonging to the rebel Commodore Forrest; one belonging to Dr. Cornelius Boyle, former President of the organization known here in the early days of the rebellion as the "National Volunteers;" one belonging to Dr. Garnett; one belonging to Wm. S. Smith, rebel Member of Congress from Alabama; one belonging to Wm. F. Phillips, formerly Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and one belonging to Capt. Wm. Dunnington, formerly Chief of the Capitol Police. More buildings will be seized in the course of a few days.

GEN. FREMONT.

The statement of one of your cotemporaries that Gen. Fremont has been assigned to duty is wholly without foundation. For his peculiar ability and influence a peculiar command must be found. That he may be used to organize with his Staff a German liberating army, to coöperate with the loyal citizens, chiefly German, of Texas, is altogether probable; but of the troops now in the field, and engaged under other commanders, on other lines of movement, none can be spared. Gen. Fremont's command, it is said, will be an irregular levy, organized by himself, on a basis similar to that of the Partisan Rangers now harassing the flanks of our armies in Kentucky and the Southwest, and serving as the military police of the rebellion. Fremont's force will be the counteracting military police of the Union in Texas and the extreme Southwest.

CASSIUS M. CLAY

has not yet been assigned to a command, nor is it at all probable that Gen. Halleck will consent to his having one. It is more than probable that he will again represent this Government at the Court of St. Petersburgh, in place of Mr. Cameron, who is soon expected home.

WHY GEN. LEE WAITS AT WINCHESTER.

Whatever of mystery may in general envelop the military plans of the rebels, there can now be no doubt in the minds of anybody, except our own Generals, that one important object of the present occupation of Winchester by Gen. Lee's army is to hold possession of Northeastern Virginia till the rich valleys of that section can be denuded of their harvests and stock, and the negro population swept down into the safer regions of the South. Immense herds of cattle and large trains of army supplies are continually moving toward the valley of the James, while the chain-gang is revived to secure from escape the frequent companies of negroes forcibly driven to the same destination. Thus the season of harvest, of good roads and fine weather is being improved to provide further means of formidable resistance—our own army, in the meantime, looking idly on. And when Gen. McClellan shall move down upon a retiring foe, he will, as usual, find the rebel retreat but the victorious *finale* of a successful strategic inactivity.

CANADIANS TAMPERING WITH OUR INDIANS.

A letter was received, several days ago, by Commissioner Dole, stating that several murders had been committed by a roving band of Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, at the head of Traverse Bay, in the northern part of Michigan. A gentleman who arrived here this morning from that section denies the truth of the statement, but recommends, as a precautionary measure, that forces be rendezvoused at different points in Northern Missouri, to be ready for any emergency that may arise. He says that the tribes on the American frontier have become very sullen of late, refusing to trade or have intercourse with the whites, as formerly. The cause of this change in the conduct of these Indians, who have always lived on the most friendly terms with the inhabitants of that section, is found in the machinations of British Secessionists, who have been instigating them to resistance against the Government of the United States.

DESERTERS AT LARGE.

Several adjoining counties in Maryland are infested with deserters from the Union army, making their way North. Unless arrested, many of these, who have been recipients already of large bounties, will make good their escape, and in many instances reenlist to practice again the same game of swindling and cowardice. It is idle to declaim in regard to the discipline of our troops, so long as such evils exist; for they are an evidence of our deficiency in the most important elements of army organization.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING FOR WINTER.

Capt. Hasty, Assistant Quartermaster-General, again advertises for proposals for furnishing Government with one hundred and ninety-four stoves of different patterns and designs, to be delivered within five days after the contract shall be awarded. These are in addition to the Hospital stoves already noticed, and are, probably, for office purposes.

CONFEDERATE CITIZEN ARRESTED.

Capt. Chas. Sherman, formerly Clerk in the Treasury Department, afterward an officer in the rebel army, and now claiming to be a citizen of the bogus Confederacy, arrived in Georgetown last night on a visit to his family, and was arrested Wednesday morning and sent to the old Capitol Prison. He refused to take the oath of allegiance.

MISCELLANEOUS ARRESTS.

The following arrests were also made to-day: [illegible] ... rebel prisoners named Rogers and James Lacy, ... and John Mitchell, all sent to old Capitol. Six contrabands were arrested by the Potomac flotilla as refugees, and sent by the Provost Marshal to the contraband quarters.

William Mamaluke, a refugee, was released on taking the oath of allegiance.

THE CONTRABANDS IN WASHINGTON.

The contrabands here are having a new hospital erected for their benefit, and great attention to their condition is shown by our citizens. Gen. Wadsworth has contributed to their comfort very generously from his private purse, in the purchase of blankets, bedding, &c., &c. Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts which are being made in their behalf, a great many deaths have occurred among them from suffering and neglect.

QUARTERMASTER GOULDING.

Capt. Goulding, who was successively Quartermaster to Gens. Rosecrans, Fremont and Pope, and who was taken prisoner by the rebels in their raid upon Pope's baggage, has been detailed again to the first-named Commander. Capt. Goulding, during his varied labors, has won an enviable reputation for capacity and integrity, and his services will be a valuable acquisition to the veteran General with whom he first served.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMBOAT.

Early this morning the boiler of the steamer *James Guy* exploded, while she was lying at the Alexandria wharf. The boat sank immediately. The fireman was instantly killed, and seven persons were injured, including Capt. Entwistle, whose injuries are probably mortal. The boat was repaired but a few weeks ago in Baltimore, and was valued at ten thousand dollars. She has been running as a ferryboat between Washington and Alexandria.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Ex-Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, has been appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of Mr. Kasson, resigned. He will not enter immediately upon the discharge of his duties, which in the meantime will be performed by Gen. Skinner.

During the absence at the North of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Zevely, his chief Clerk, C. F. McDonald, will act in his place.

DEATH OF LIEUT. WRIGHT.

Edward O. Wright, Second Lieutenant, Company H, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, died yesterday in Fairfax Seminary Hospital, of wounds received at the battle of Bull Run.

NUMBER OF SURGEONS IN THE ARMY.

In the regular service there are 281 surgeons and 271 enlisted medical cadets and hospital stewards. In the volunteer service there are 2,060 surgeons and 1,280 contract physicians employed as assistant surgeons. There are also 203 staff surgeons and 120 assistant staff surgeons. The total of these is 4,124, and is exclusive of new appointments.

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The following gentlemen have been examined, approved, and appointed in the Corps of Volunteer Surgeons, viz.:

Surgeons—Dr. Henry S. Churchman, Illinois; Dr. Paul B. Goddard, Pennsylvania; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Pennsylvania; Dr. Alpheus B. Crosby, New-Hampshire; Dr. Edward Shippen, Pennsylvania; Dr. Joseph Hopkinson, Pennsylvania; Dr. Henry A. Martin, Massachusetts; Dr. John R. McClung, Pennsylvania; Dr. Barton Danash, Illinois; Dr. Clayton A. Cowgill, Delaware; Dr. Zenas C. Biles, ——; Dr. Bowman B. Breed, Massachusetts; Dr. Silvanus D. Freeman, Pennsylvania; Dr. Israel Moses, New-York.

Assistant Surgeons—Dr. John H. Brewer, Maryland; Dr. George L. Sutton, New-York; Dr. Andrew H. Sheldon, New-York; Dr. George E. Pattie, Canada; Dr. Wm. Arthur Conover, New-Jersey; Dr. Andrew B. Chapin, Michigan; Dr. Peter Cleary, New-York; Dr. Edward Dodd, New-York; Dr. Charles S. Funk, Indiana; Dr. George A. Wheeler, Maine; Dr. Sylvanus S. Mulford, Indiana; Dr. Fred. A. Keffer, Pennsylvania; Dr. Adolphus Majier, District Columbia; Dr. Samuel B. Davis, Kansas; Dr. Henry A. Parker, Massachusetts; Dr. A. C. Van Duzen, Missouri; Dr. Wm. Moss, Pennsylvania.

APPOINTING EXAMINING SURGEONS.

Pension Commissioner Barrett will make no appointments of Examining Surgeons in New-York and Philadelphia, so long as the business in those cities can be transacted by Army Surgeons on duty there.

The appointments for Rhode Island and Delaware are complete.

CHANGE OF MEDICAL PURVEYOR HERE.

The Medical Purveyor of this city, Dr. Laub, has been relieved from duty, and Medical Storekeeper Johnson detailed in his place.

NEW HOSPITALS.

The new hospital east of the Capitol has been named "Lincoln Hospital." It will contain 1,000 beds. The new hospital in front of the Douglas Hospital has been named "Stanford Hospital," and will contain about 500 beds.

NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR THE ARMY.

Surgeon-General Hammond is engaged in the preparation of a work on Military Hygiene, which will be completed in the course of a few months.

PASSES AGAIN REQUIRED.

Passes are now required of all persons going from Alexandria into Maryland, both at the ferry and the toll-gates on the road.

CARRYING OFF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Dr. Morris S. Franklin, attached to Gen. Sigel's Staff, has been arrested and sent to the Old Capitol, for endeavoring to take Government property to New-York.

RUSH FOR SMALL CURRENCY.

The line of applicants for small currency stamps, on the porch of the Treasury building on Wednesday, showed that the demand was still greatly in excess of the supply.

ARRIVALS.

H. D. Foster and Hon. W. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. E. Ward, are in the city.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 23.

THE RUMORS ABOUT GEN. McCLELLAN.

Little if any importance is attached to the rumors which are occasionally revived here and elsewhere, that Gen. McClellan is to be superseded by Gen. Hooker, in the command of the Army of the Potomac. Inquiry has been made to-day in usually well informed circles, but nothing is known whatever to give any basis for such reports; besides, Gen. Hooker has not yet sufficiently recovered from the effect of his wound to take the field.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Dix left here to-day, under orders from the War Department, for Aiken's Landing, Virginia, to meet the Commissioners on the part of the Confederates, with orders for the purpose of effecting an exchange of National prisoners. This is the same officer to whom were delivered four thousand prisoners, at the same place, on the 7th and 21st of last month.

OPENING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

A number of merchants and other business men are urging the execution of such measures as will speedily open the entire Mississippi River to commerce. It is believed that plans with this view are under consideration.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The correspondence from Mexico shows that the constituted authorities there are making the best preparations in their power to resist the further invasion of the country by the French.

RESIGNATION.

Richard C. McCormick has resigned his position of Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture, having accepted the Union nomination for Congress in the First District of New-York, and entered upon the canvass.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. C. H. Dyer, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and Lieut. C. A. Hartwell, Eleventh United States Infantry, have been ordered to report to Gen. Banks, for temporary duty on his Staff.

Capt. Mansfield, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, has been released from arrest, on recommendation of *Gen. King, and ordered to join his regiment.*

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Frederick Dodge, Sixth Cavalry, is dropped from the rolls of the army.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Bussons has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Dale*, and Paymaster Edward Foster to the *Ossipee*.

Gen. Wool on the Loss of Harper's Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following in the New-York Times, of Oct. 21, is from your Washington correspondent:

"From statements of officers here as witnesses before the Military Commission, it appears that Gen. Wool was urgently advised by the War Department to abandon Harper's Ferry and concentrate all his forces on the Maryland Heights more than ten days before Harper's Ferry had been invested—Maryland Heights completely commanding Harper's Ferry, and being a thoroughly defensible point, which the latter was not. Gen. Wool, however, took the responsibility of believing that the Ferry would not be attacked, and so disregarded the advice."

There is not one word of truth in the above. Harper's Ferry could have been defended by 10,000 men if rightly directed. Col. Miles surrendered 11,200. The possession of the Maryland Heights by the enemy did not interfere with the defence of Harper's Ferry. They had no guns on the Heights that could do the slightest injury or prevent the defence of the heights of Harper's Ferry. If Col. Miles had obeyed my orders the Maryland Heights would not have been taken possession of by the rebels.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

Amusements.

German Opera.—It so rarely happens that we appreciate the modest gifts which the Gods vouchsafe to us, that the success of so pleasant a trifle as the German Opera may be regarded almost as phenomenal. The World clamors for Opera without seeming to know that other lands than Italian have done something in the cause of art. There are hundreds of works in German and French that could be transplanted successfully to this latitude, were managers more enterprising and the public less wedded to what is fashionable. Mr. Anschutz in his venture at Wallack's theatre, has thrown himself upon the genuine appreciation of the public. With a company, which, all things considered is amply sufficient for his purpose, a good orchestra and a well selected chorus, he has offered from week to week a choice of works popular in German theatres but unknown elsewhere. No better musician exists in this country, and this circumstance accounts for a degree of completeness in the representations which could hardly be predicated from the known material of the establishment. The critic, who is not cramped by prejudices, detects in every performance something which raises it above the average of ordinary performances, whilst the amateur listens with pleasure to the careful interpretation of works that are, perhaps, entirely new to him. "Johann von Paris," which was produced at the German Opera house on Wednesday, is a work that no longer possesses the bloom of youth, but so agreeably was it performed, and so pleasantly were its charming melodies offered to the ear, that it obtained a success such as the composer in his palmiest days might have envied. The principal parts were intrusted to Mme. Johannsen and Mme. Rotter, both of whom were more than equal to the demands made on them. Herr Graff, a respectable basso, was excellent also as the *Seneschal*, and Herr Kronfeld, an admirable comedian, kept the house in constant merriment as the overwhelmed innkeeper. The minor parts were cared for in the best manner, and a terpsichorean scene in the third act by Mlle. Thelena and Mons. Wiethoff brought down the house by its excellence. We have seldom, indeed, listened to an opera that in its manner of performance and placement on the stage, gave more genuine satisfaction, or merited greater praise. Boildieu's music is full of graceful ease and melodic charm. It is written with the freedom of a master, and with none of that overwrought effort which now passes muster for effect. The third act, which displays the master's best characteristics, was received with a tumult of applause, and insured a triumphant success to the performance. Both Mme. Rotter and Mme. Johannsen were encored in the troubadour romance. The opera is so pleasant, and the performance so good, that we shall be greatly disappointed if it does not secure the cosy quarters of the Germans for many evenings to come.

Irving Hall.—The second of Mr. Harrison's admirable series of Gottschalk concerts was given last evening to a crowded and fashionable audience. Such entertainments must improve on acquaintance, combining, as they do, the highest order of talent with the most economical range of charges. The programme last evening was of the usual miscellaneous kind, and was most ably and satisfactorily interpreted by Mr. Gottschalk, Mr. Theodore Thomas, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. Eben, (flute,) and Mr. Henry C. Timm. Mme. Gonzani, a *prima donna* new to our public, made her *début* in an interminable cavatina by Kreutzer, but failed to excite anything more than a bare recognition of the excellent quality of her voice. Mr. Castle, the new American tenor, on the other hand, succeeded in renewing the enthusiasm of Tuesday evening. With the usual amount of application, he will quickly become one of the best tenors in the country, available not only in the concert room, but on the operatic stage.

The next concert of the series will take place on Tuesday, the 28th, on which occasion Miss Escanna Barnetche, pianiste, will make her début.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Edwin Booth will take his benefit here this evening, and his friends will have the opportunity of seeing a justly esteemed artist in two admirable parts. As the *Cardinal Duke* in Bulwer's "Richelieu," he is admitted to be without a rival, and his appearance in Shakespeare's comedy of "Katharine and Petruchio"—a part that requires the staid gallantry of Mr. Booth's manner, and which, for this reason, may be looked forward to as one of the parts that is peculiarly adapted to his talents—can hardly fail to be regarded as a dramatic event of decided interest. The performances commence somewhat earlier than usual—at a quarter past 7.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Dacotah from Key West.

The United States steamer *Dacotah*, J. P. McKinstry, Commanding, arrived at this port this morning from Key West, in eight days. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain, J. P. McKinstry; Lieutenants, Gilbert C. Wiltse, Sullivan D. Ames; Chief Engineer, Philip G. Peltz; Surgeon, Delevan Bloodgood; Paymaster, Richard Washington; Acting Masters, William Earle, Wm. Moslander; Second Assistant Engineers, E. Lewis, Chas. Cranston; Third Assistant Engineers, J. H. Perry, Geo. P. Hunt; Acting Gunner, Geo. C. Edmunds; Captain's Clerk, Geo. W. Engle; Acting Master's Mates, John McMillan, Paul Brown, Chas. Tratham, Chas. Davison, Chas. H. Chase.

Skedaddle of the Machinists at Portsmouth, Va.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

All the Machinists at Portsmouth, Va., thirty in number, have suddenly disappeared with all their tools. It is understood that they have "skedaddled" off to rebeldom.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Times is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The Movements in State Politics, with the Election returns from all the States so far as received, will be found in this morning's issue. The Sixth of Mr. Hurlbert's Series of Letters appears in the current number. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the Semi-Weekly Times. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. Morgan's Sons, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also Family, Pale, and No. 1 Soaps.

Still Cheap, and as Excellent as Ever.—Ladies, Cantrell is selling very superior Balmorals, the most comfortable gaiters worn, at twenty shillings per pair. Gold and stocks are ascending, still you can buy all descriptions of feet-covering at Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway, as cheap as ever.

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and other Chronic diseases successfully treated by new remedies offered to the profession and to invalids by Dr. Wolf, No. 832 Broadway. Call or send for his Essay. Hours 7, 10, 3, 6. Dr. Wolf may be consulted personally or by letter.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

"At Miller's."—Ladies can obtain beautiful Gaiter Boots, Balmorals, India Rubbers, &c., with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices. Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. Frank Palmer, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depôt, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

MARRIED.

Barton—Taylor.—At St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Theodore Irving, Samuel Barton to Miss Lydia Rawson Taylor, all of New-Dorp, S. I.

Birdsall—Churchill.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. J. D. Vermilye, Benj. A. Birdsall, of Armonck, N. Y., to Miss Hattie C. Churchill, of the former place.

Holley—Sterling.—At the residence of the bride's father, Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. F. B. Wheeler, John C. Holley, of Lakeville, Conn., to Luda L. Sterling, daughter of Hon. Geo. W. Sterling.

See—Barling.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, William B. See to Marie Antoinette, youngest daughter of John Barling, Esq. No cards.

Smith—Ridabock.—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Robert S. Howland, W. Irving Smith to Mary A., eldest daughter of Wm. S. Ridabock, Esq.

Taylor—Shonnard.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. S. Porter, Joseph L. Taylor to Miss Clara E. Shonnard, daughter of S. F. A. Shonnard, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

Townsend—Buckelew.—At Jamesburg, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Wm. M. Wells, George H. Townsend to Mary G., daughter of James Buckelew, Esq.

Williams—Sterling.—At the residence of the bride's father, Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Dwight K. Bartlett, Chas. H. S. Williams, Jr., to Alma R. Sterling, daughter of Hon. Geo. W. Sterling.

DIED.

Bradley.—At Penn Yan, suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 21, Albert Neely, only son of D. Ogden and Elizabeth N. Bradley, of Brooklyn, aged 5 years and 11 months.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

Davis.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 23, Charles H., son of the late Daniel Davis, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 Barrow-st., on Sunday afternoon, 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Ely.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 23, Wm. Robbins, eldest son of Joseph N. and Hannah M. R. Ely, aged 17 years.

Notice of the funeral in the afternoon papers.

Fardon.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, William Fardon, in the 58th year of his age, for many years Assistant Registrar in Croton Aqueduct Department.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son-in-law, W. R. W. Chambers, and members of Knickerbocker Lodge No. 22, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, West 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on Friday afternoon, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock.

Forman.—At Pine's Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, Sarah E. Yale, wife of Walter G. Forman, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Friday, Oct. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will be in waiting at Sing Sing for the 9 A. M. train from Chambers-st.

Gardner.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, Miss Sarah Gardner, of Nantucket, Mass., aged 63 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her nephew, Charles H. Glover, Hanson-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Griffith.—At Key West, Fla., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, of yellow fever, Lieut. [illegible]

Guion.—In Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 21, Rev. Thomas T. Guion, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, aged 45 years.

Funeral from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 24th inst.

The clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church are invited to meet in the Sunday School-room at that hour, to join in the procession as it enters the Church.

Hall.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 23, William Hall, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence in Bedford-av., between Lafayette-av. and Van Buren-st., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Hampton.—At Asheville, N. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, of consumption, Sarah Strong, wife of Col. Frank Hampton, C. S. A., of Woodlands, S. C., and daughter of George Baxter, of New-York.

Rogers.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, Mrs. Phebe Rogers, widow of Mr. John Rogers, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son, Chas. H. Rogers, at Ravenswood, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point, L. I., to convey friends to and from the house.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES" REGIMENT.

New-York, Oct. 8, 1862.

The undersigned, convinced of the importance and necessity of prompt and energetic action with reference to the speedy completion of the military organization known as the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, under the command of Col. MARK HOYT, have accepted an invitation to act as a Committee of Citizens, to further the interests of said regiment, and will be happy to receive such coöperation as their fellow-citizens may feel willing to extend. Contributions of money toward a BOUNTY FUND, or for regimental purposes, will be gladly received and duly acknowledged, by

MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Jr., Esq., Treasurer, No. 19 Ferry-street.
M. ARMSTRONG & SON,
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.,
HOYT BROTHERS,
ANDREWS, GIBBONS & CO.,
C. H. MARSHALL,
L. B. WEYMAN,
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.

MILITARY NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

Persons who claim that they are for any reason exempt from Military duty, and therefore *not liable to draft*, are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims, at the *Police Station-houses* of the Wards in which they reside.

The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 20, and will sit for ten days. The hours will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the office of the County Clerk are of no avail.

A Surgeon will be in attendance to examine claimants of exemption on account of physical disability.

The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards in which the Commissioners will sit:

First Ward	No. 29 Broad-st.
Second Ward	No. 49 Beekman-st.
Third Ward	No. 78 Warren-st.
Fourth Ward	No. 9 Oak-st.
Fifth Ward	No. 49 Leonard-st.
Sixth Ward	No. 9 Franklin-st.
Seventh Ward	Foot of Gouverneur.
Eighth Ward	Prince, corner Wooster
Ninth Ward	No. 94 Charles-st.
Tenth Ward	Essex, corner Ludlow
Eleventh Ward	No. 4 Union Market, No. 439 Houston-st.
Twelfth Ward	126th-st., Bloomingdale Road
Thirteenth Ward	Attorney, corner Delancey
Fourteenth Ward	No. 53 Spring-st.
Fifteenth Ward	No. 220 Mercer-st.
Sixteenth Ward	No. 156 West 20th-st.
Seventeenth Ward	5th-st. and 1st-av.
Eighteenth Ward	East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Nineteenth Ward	East 59th-st., near 3d-av.
Twentieth Ward	No. 212 West 35th-st.
Twenty-first Ward	No. 120 East 35th-st.
Twenty-second Ward	47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Claims of exemption will be received only in the Wards in which the persons making the same reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1862.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

THE LAST CHANCE.
$325 TO MEN FROM BROOKLYN.
$50 TO MEN FROM NEW-YORK.
This week is the last opportunity afforded to the young men of Brooklyn and New-York to join Company E, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. No bounties after this week. *The DRAFT will take care of those who fail to do their duty at once.*
Our Headquarters, No. 830 Broadway, will be open this week from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Call and see us before you enlist. Rev. M. C. KEMPSEY, Capt. Co. E, Ironsides Regiment.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT FOR NINE MONTHS.
COMPANY A, HEADQUARTERS No. 481 3d-av. Good men wanted for this Company. Apply at the Headquarters, No. 481 3d-av. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 503.—Oct. 23, 1862.
62, 40, 7, 36, 74, 17, 12, 30, 75, 67, 68.
Kentucky, Class 504.—Oct. 23, 1862.
8, 36, 34, 52, 72, 61, 29, 69, 58, 38, 25, 35, 42.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
Delaware, Extra Class 451.—Oct. 23, 1862.
2, 63, 62, 19, 57, 52, 73, 74, 40, 64, 37.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 393.—Oct. 23, 1862.
44, 43, 9, 65, 16, 26, 58, 75, 62, 61, 29, 6, 30.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 149 Broadway. Letter communications confidential.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.
Now ready, a pamphlet containing:
1. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson's late speech at the Cooper Institute.
2. William Curtis Noyes' ditto.
3. Hon. Lyman Tremain's ditto.
4. Gen. James S. Wadsworth's letter accepting the nomination for Governor.
5. His brief speech to those who attended the serenade given in honor of that nomination.
It is printed on large type and good paper.
Will our friends throughout the State oblige us with orders at once? They will be filled in rotation as received. There should be a copy placed in the hands of every elector of our State. Will not one or more friends in each County resolve that such County at least shall be thoroughly supplied?
Price, per single copy, 5 cents; dozen copies, 50 cents; 100 copies, $2; 1,000, $15. If by mail, 1 cent each additional to prepay postage. Sent only on receipt of the money.
Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

S.-T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhea, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES, And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

ONYX AND PEARL EARRINGS AND PINS. NEW STYLES.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON NOT ONLY restores gray and diseased hair to its pristine vigor, but it is also an unequaled hair dressing compound. For sale at Nos. 286 and 779 Broadway, and at No. 125 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

POLITICAL.

UNION WAR MEETING,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF CITIZENS FROM THE SLAVE STATES.

The Union-loving citizens of the City of New-York, irrespective of party, are invited to meet with the loyal Union citizens of States now in insurrection against the Federal Government, at
THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1862,
For the purpose of giving an
EMPHATIC INDORSEMENT
To the efforts now being made by the constituted authorities of the land to crush this cruel and proscriptive rebellion.
Gen. Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas.
Hon. Philip Fraser, of Florida.
Rev. A. Bosserman, of Virginia.
Hon. L. D. Stickney, of Florida.
Calvin L. Robinson, Esq., of Florida.
Will certainly address the meeting.
John G. Winter, Esq., of Georgia.
Rev. Mr. Carter, of Tennessee, and
Gen. Prentiss, of Illinois,
Are expected to be present and address the meeting.
Philip Fraser, of Florida.
[illegible] of Florida.
... Hathaway, of North Carolina.
... Guyer, of North Carolina.
... Jones, of North Carolina.
... Winslow, of North Carolina.
John Dibble, of North Carolina.
John G. Winter, of Georgia.
... of Georgia.
... Bird, of South Carolina.
... Carr, of South Carolina.
... Campbell, of Tennessee.
Albert Smith, of Tennessee.
A. Bosserman, of Virginia.
And one hundred others.

RALLY! RALLY!!
The FIFTH WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB and all desirous of joining the same, are requested to meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for a Grand Ratification Meeting, to be held at the same place. Come all! ... citizens, and enroll your names for the Union, Wadsworth and Tremain.
THOMAS J. MILLER, President.
A. J. Pilson, A. Lounsbury, Secretaries.
Joseph B. Taylor, Treasurer.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT.
Comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn.
JAMES HUMPHREY.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(IXth, XVth, and XVIth Wards.)
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS.
ORISON BLUNT.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
For Congress
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, ... 1862. JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
John Waite, Secretary.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Surrogate,
GABRIEL VAN COTT.

UNION WAR MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, under the auspices of Southern Union men.
The citizens of Brooklyn, irrespective of party, are invited to meet the undersigned citizens of States now in insurrection against the Federal Government, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1862, for the purpose of giving an emphatic indorsement to the efforts now being made by the constituted authorities of the land to crush this cruel and proscriptive rebellion.
The speeches will contain the views and experience of Southern Union men in connection with the great national crisis.
Col. A. J. HAMILTON, Texas.
Hon. PHILIP FRASER, Florida.
Rev. A. BOSSERMAN, Virginia.
Gen. PRENTISS,
(late a prisoner in the hands of the rebels,)
and other citizens from the Slave States.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, ALEXANDER DUMAS' GREATEST WORK!
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DOWNFALL OF FRENCH MONARCHY.
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BY ALEXANDER DUMAS,
Author of "The Iron Mask," "Louise la Valliere," "Countess de Charny," "The Queen's Necklace," "Six Years Later," "Memoirs of a Physician," "Genevieve," "Isabel of Bavaria," "Edmond Dantes," "Diana of Meridor," &c., &c.
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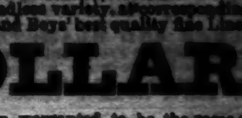
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The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 EACH.
Also an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.:
25 cent Ties at ... 13 cents. | 75 cent Ties ... at 38 cents.
50 cent Ties at ... 25 cents. | $1 Ties at ... 50 cents.
SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen
COLLARS
at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
PER SHIPS "VICTORINE," "GERMANIA," AND "GRAND TURK."
We are now receiving from France, out of the above ships, some very desirable
FRENCH CHINA AND FANCY GOODS,
which we are enabled to offer much below market prices.
White French China Dinner Sets, 165 pieces ... $25 00
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Vases, 40 cents per pair, and upwards.
Also Decorated Dinner Sets, French Clocks and Bronzes, Parian Statuary, &c., at low rates.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 488, 490 & 492 Broadway, Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON, Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st., Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

TO ALL WHO HAVE LOST FRIENDS IN THE ARMY.—The undersigned, having completed his extensive arrangements, and got passes within all the military lines, is now prepared to receive orders to disinter, embalm, or disinfect and place in metallic or wood coffins, and forward to the friends in any part of the country, the remains of those who have fallen in battle, died of wounds, or from any other cause. Having agents and embalmers on the different fields of battle, and in all the hospitals, we guarantee the utmost expedition. Our embalmer having been engaged in the business many years, warrants perfect success, and refers to the friends of all whom he has embalmed. For full particulars and references, apply to WILLIAM H. COOKE, No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

SILVER HUNTING CASED WATCHES FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS.—Warranted correct time keepers. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

TRY IT! RHEUMATISM, COLIC, croup, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that does pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed by S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes to obtain a situation as competent cook in all its branches, soups, meats, poultry, game in all style, desserts, ice cream, jellies, blanc mange, pastry, bread, cake; would assist with washing in a private family; would go to a boarding-house as cook. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, who has been accustomed to kitchenwork for the last seven years, or would take a laundress' place; can do up linen in the best style. Apply at No. 161 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement, for two days. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; she understands her business in all its branches; or as a cook, washer and ironer in a small, private family; can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 166 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; understands bread and pastry; no objection to a private boarding-house; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A Protestant girl, with the best of references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; understands her duties thoroughly; makes good, plain pastry; no objections to go a short distance from the City. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the bank.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, capable girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; will be found a respectful, obliging, neat and trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good, thorough plain cook; is highly recommended. Apply at No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted in any part of Brooklyn by a very experienced girl, as above, or will do general housework in a private family; is a neat and efficient servant and refers to first-class Brooklyn families. Inquire for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who understands soups, fish, game and made dishes; also, is a good baker of bread and all kinds of breakfast breads. Call or address at No. 294 [illegible]-av., between 17th and 18th sts., top floor, Room No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands English and American cooking thoroughly in all its branches; soups, game, and all kinds of pastry and bread baking. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3[illegible] 6th-av., near 24th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small family; she thoroughly understands Spanish cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1[illegible] East 16th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have got the very best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 44 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as good cook; understands her business; has nearly three years' reference from her last place, where she remains until engaged. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all the branches of cooking; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 123 West [illegible].

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—IN A small private family, a situation wanted by a respectable woman; no objection to do general housework; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 215 [illegible]-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 4th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent plain cook and good bread baker, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. [illegible] West 43d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference. Call at No. 130 East 22d-st., one flight of stairs up, in the front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation in a small private family; no objection to do general housework; best of reference given. Apply at No. 1[illegible] East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED by a competent woman, who understands her business thoroughly; can furnish the best of City reference. Call at or address 30 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at her employer's, 89 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country, and has City and country reference. Call at No. 211 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 36 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant widow wishes a situation as nurse; is thoroughly qualified by experience to take charge of a baby from its birth, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 1[illegible] East 1[illegible]th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER, &c.—A German girl, with the best of City references, wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant person, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 6[illegible] Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant American girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork and sewing. The best City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at 1[illegible] 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1[illegible] 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1[illegible] East 2[illegible]th-st., near 3d-av., Room No. 7.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; understands the business thoroughly; six years' reference. Call for two days at No. 445 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 40 West 32d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation as child's nurse and plain seamstress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Can give three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 169 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' plain dresses; would have no objection to take care of a growing child or assist with light work; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has from one year to five years' reference; can be seen until suited. Inquire at No. 26 West 2[illegible]th-st., near 6th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, with six years' City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does fine sewing; quick at the needle; can do fine washing and ironing in fashionable style; is fully competent in such capacity; wages $7 a month. Call at No. 1[illegible] East [illegible]-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would wait on a invalid lady and travel with a family. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCHwoman desires a situation as seamstress in a private family; is a good dressmaker; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to take care of one child, or to assist with chamberwork. Apply at No. [illegible] West 18th-st. for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; willing to do light chamberwork or go out by the day, or take care of children; best of reference given. Apply at No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking perfectly; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st.

TO CALIFORNIA.—A COLORED WOMAN OF sea-traveling experience would like a situation with a family going soon; will pay one-half the passage. Inquire at No. [illegible] Thompson-st., corner 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as companion to an old lady; can give the best of reference; has lived over two years in her last place. Address J. M., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and fluting; is capable of waiting on a lady. Call at No. 2[illegible] West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avenues. No objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer; can do all kinds of embroidery; no objection to take care of children or do fine washing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation in a private family to do light chamberwork and waiting; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 378 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady desires to procure a good situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend highly, as a trustworthy and competent person. She has no objection to go into the country for the Winter. Apply immediately, at No. 32 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer; is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to see to children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A neat, respectable girl, who will be found fully competent for the duties in either of the above capacities, desires a situation in City or country; has lived with some of the best families, who will take pleasure in recommending her. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 394 6th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has six years' recommendation from last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 101 West Houston-st., Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference given. Can be seen all the week at No. 170 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; can assist with children; good City reference. May be seen at her present employer's, No. 36 East 15th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; is a Scotch Protestant; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable American young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has best of references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 663 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain seamstress, with the best of City reference. Call or address for two days, at No. 509 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman desires a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference from her last place; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, a situation is wanted by a young woman; best of references given. Apply for two days at No. 124 3d-av., in the shoe store, between 14th and 15th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer. Call, for two days, at No. 190 41st-st., near 9th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 9th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 112 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 132 West 15th-st., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; three years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 100 West 15th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid, and would do fine washing or sewing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; good City references. Call for two days at No. 108 East 19th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid, in a private family or respectable boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 263 1st-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A practical young woman, having the best recommendations as to character and competency, wishes a situation as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as waitress in a private family, or chamberwork, and assist with the washing and plain sewing. Call at No. 79 Sullivan-st., first floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as a competent waitress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHes a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or work and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 515 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAable young girl, a situation as waitress in a respectable family; has good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 67 East 32d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, a Protestant. Can be seen on Thursday, 23d, at No. 27 5th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 810 Washington-st., 2d floor, front room.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own residence; understands fine washing and French fluting; can give good reference. Call at No. 156 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WASHING WANTED, BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing; does fluting, and can be highly recommended. Particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. [illegible] 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her agency for employment, No. 650 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. The best of help for town and country at any office.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—A MAN, 33 YEARS OF age, with many years of experience as salesman and commission-man, wants a situation as such, or as agent in New-York for a first-class business; the best of references given. Address J. M. J., Box 123 Times Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family, by a most respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly competent in his business in every respect; can produce most satisfactory reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young Englishman, who understands his duties thoroughly; has got good references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 308 4th-av., Mr. Bookham's.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent servant; can produce long and satisfactory City reference. Address M. C., No. 6[illegible] Broadway, corner Amity-st., or Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES A situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, viz: attending to hot and cold graperies and greenhouses; is a good plantsman and propagator, and can lay out grounds in the most approved English style of landscape gardening. Apply to W. C., at Bridgeman's Seed store, No. 878 Broadway, or No. 1[illegible] Elm-st., corner of Grand. Good references given.

AS GARDENER.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS a situation as gardener. Can bring satisfactory references, and can be heard of by addressing H. B., at Mr. Elliott's seedstore, No. 27 John-st., New-York.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER, &c.—A middle-aged man wants a situation as farmer or gardener; understands all work on a farm or garden, and can take care of horses; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Address F. F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted as coachman and gardener, or to work as foreman on a farm; understands farming in all its branches; or to take charge of a gentleman's place; good references can be given. Address W. D., Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first-class families in this City; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. [illegible] Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single young man, who is willing to work; has the best of reference, understands his business perfectly well, and will do his duty. Address E. F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom in a private family; understands his business thoroughly and can produce the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, or would be willing to take charge of a small garden; can milk, if required; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. F., Box No. 196 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands the business in all its branches; is a good, careful driver, and can produce three years' of the best of reference; has no objection to the country, and would take care of a small garden. Address J. B., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as coachman and is willing to take care of a small garden; is a good coachman and harness-maker; is a fully competent man, sober and honest, and has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. T., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant man, as coachman and groom; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; no objection to go in the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address J. F. K., Box No. 203 Times Office, for two days.

AS GENERAL MAN-SERVANT.—A VERY respectable and industrious young man wants a situation to do anything required of him about a gentleman's place; is experienced in the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, &c.; is a valuable and trusty servant; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED,

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, in a private family at Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, a capable woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing; she must be a good baker, and be willing to milk a cow. Apply to-day between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 100 Chambers-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE young man (not over 30 years of age) to take care of a gentleman's horse and make himself generally useful; he must come well recommended and be of genteel appearance. Address UNION, Box No. 114 Times Office, stating wages and where to be seen.

FIREMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDERstands taking charge of a boiler and steam-heating apparatus. He must be a sober and intelligent man, and well recommended from his last place. Apply to
ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway.

FARMER WANTED.—A GOOD STRONG steady man wanted, to work on a farm. Apply to S. CAHILL, No. 40 Day-st., from 9 till 12 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waiter. Apply at No. 5 West 33d-st., from [illegible] o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE désire placer pour soigner les enfants et coudre pouvant. Produire de bont renseignement. S'addresser No. 9 Watts-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone front house No. 140 East 53d-st. The house is 20x46; lot 100 feet deep. It is finished in first-class style, and would be a desirable residence, being situated in a good neighborhood. For further particulars, apply to the owner, WM. LOCKWOOD, No. 274 Pearl-st., or No. 91 East 49th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $9,000; $6,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—FOR sale cheap, an excellent house of twelve rooms, large barn and corn-house, 7 acres, abundance of fruit, good well and cistern, permanent stream, fine mountain view, good neighborhood, perfectly healthy, half a mile from station, one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO LEASE OR BUY—A COMFORtable country residence, within two and a-half hours ride by rail from the City, with at least two acres of land, and no more than ten. Price to be within $6,000. Answer with full particulars as to location, vicinity and the lowest cash price, &c., E. C., Station F., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, one hour from the City, on New-Haven road; house is new, and has all the modern improvements; will be let to a good tenant, to May 1, for $400. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET AT GORHAM.

To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.

The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1862.

STORE TO LET IN FIFTH-AVENUE—ONE door below 21st-st., 15 by 45 feet, in good order. Also, the corner and rooms over the whole, if desired. Terms moderate.
Inquire at No. 5 East 21st-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IN DE Kalb-av., Brooklyn—an English basement dwelling. Parties prepared to accommodate boarders, will apply at No. 61 Broad-st., U. S. Bonded Office, up stairs, to CHAS. CARTER.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 60x40 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—NO. 79 WEST 26TH-ST., THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, 22x50 feet, modern and convenient, west of and near 6th-av., in good order. Possession at once. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 45 Murray-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT house, between 5th and Madison-avs.; may be examined from 12 to 3 o'clock. The owner would receive the rent in board. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—STORE AND BACK ROOM, BASEMENT and vault. Inquire within, No. 13 Ann-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SUBSTANtial, well-built house, with all the modern improvements; one preferred on the Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry; would not object to going further out near railroad communication. Price must be to suit the times; title unquestionable, &c. Address SYLVESTER CLUTE, Brooklyn Post-office, stating location and price.

WANTED—A STORE SUITABLE FOR THE wholesale produce business in the vicinity of Broad-st., south of Beaver-st. preferred, to be ready for occupancy Nov. 1. Address, with particulars, Box No. 4,474 Post-office.

WANTED WITH STEAM-POWER—A first and second floor containing 4,500 superficial feet on each, and well lighted. Address, stating lowest rent, to L., Box 3,674 Post-office, New-York.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL RYAN, who came to this country from Durisheen, Ireland, in the year 1857. Was known to have been in New-York as late as April, 1861, shortly after which time he is supposed to have gone West. Any information of him will be gratefully received by his brother-in-law. Address WILLIAM CALLAN, New-York P. O. Western papers please copy.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be out of town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11th-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charraud, will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
REV. DR. SHEARS, RECTOR.
This school, for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a first-class institution at low rates. Military drills are on the school campus. Gold's steam heater warms the establishment. Session begins Nov. 4.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &c., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GREENWICH SEMINARY
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
On the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
For circulars address Miss H. G. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, F. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 5[illegible] Broadway.

MISS PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 1,219 BROADWAY.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 69 West 19th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

EVENING CLASS.—LESSONS IN FRENCH and Spanish, at moderate terms, by a native French gentleman. Drawing and book-keeping if required. Has six years' experience as a teacher in this country, and will furnish references and recommendations from former pupils, all engaged in business. Please direct any answer to this to R. X., Box No. 185 Times Office.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., for a year, from [illegible] to April [illegible], 1863. Special terms to [illegible] who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

J[illegible] English and Primary School, at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible], was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 8[illegible] Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY GENtleman having one or two boys he would wish to locate in the country, under the most favorable circumstances, will hear of such a place by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 8.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 31 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. S. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOOKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 13th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL—on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,108 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PRIVATE PUPILS in classics or English. Best references given. Address AUGUSTINE, General Theological Seminary, 20th-st. and 9th-av.

MUSIC.—AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS studied under the first masters, has opened an academy for the instruction of the piano-forte and singing, at very reduced terms; piano, $5 per quarter. Apply at No. 145 3d-av.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 1[illegible]th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A YOUNG LAWYER WISHES TO ASsociate himself in business with an elderly member of the bar doing a litigated business, and desiring to be relieved from the more active duties of the profession; or with any respectable lawyer who, though devoting his attention to other branches of the profession, could command plenty of litigated business for a competent partner. Address R. V. R., Box No. 174 Times Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A controlling interest in the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Paterson. For full particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a tea and coffee store in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, where a good cash business can be done. For particulars, inquire at No. 265 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or No. 207 Front-st., New-York.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF REAL ESTATE, BOND AND MORTGAGE, BONDS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the late Thomas Cumming:

BONDS.—Northern Railroad Company, (New-Jersey,) $8,000.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES—On lots and improvements northwest corner of 16th-av. and 26th-st., made by Jas. Moore to Thomas Cumming, $12,000, payable May 1, 1863.

GAY-STREET.—Eight three-story brick houses, Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 19 Gay-st., between Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on 12th-av., southeast corner of 32d-st., with water right to exterior line.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—Three lots on southerly side of 32d-st., adjoining 12th-av. Lots on the rear.

114TH AND 116TH STREETS.—Six lots on 114th and 116th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres of land, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river. Good dwelling-house, barn, ice houses and other outbuildings. The stock and furniture can be had, if desired.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., or of JOHN DENHAM, at the office of J. & W. Denham, No. 126 6th-av., corner of 10th-st.
JOHN DENHAM, } Executors of Estate of late
W. A. CUMMING, } Thomas Cumming.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. W. M. Marvin, Judge District Court United States, Southern District Florida, I will sell, by public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the remaining portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, consisting as follows:

340 quarter casks Brandy, 365 eighth do., 4 half do., 168 bbls. do., 20 casks Absynthe, 15 bags Pepper, 10 bags Cloves, 170 bags Java Coffee, 500 bags Rio Coffee, 500 cases Sardines, 400 cases Sherry Wine, 72 chests Tea, 14 cases Gin, 160 cans Paint, 46 bbls. Soda Ash, 7 casks Trade Chains, 1 cask Hammers, 1 do. Horse Shoe Nails, 8 casks Sad Irons, 7 casks Planter's Hoes, 2 casks Picks.

Samples and catalogues at H. Benner's, Office No. 113 Wall-st., day before sale.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash, balance on SATURDAY, 1st November.
JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FANCY GOODS.
Just arrived from France, on ship *Germania*, to be
PEREMPTORILY SOLD on
FOREIGN ACCOUNT, viz.:
FRENCH PORCELAIN, RICH DECORATED
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
SUPERB BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES VASES, VERRE D'EAUS
PARIAN, COLORED BISQUE AND BRONZE STATUETTES.
ELEGANT CUT CRYSTAL GLASS
TOILET ARTICLES,
and other magnificent goods, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 159 Broadway. The goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 21st. The above is the most magnificent sale that has ever taken place in the City, embracing a large variety of the above goods, worthy the attention of the trade and the public generally. Ladies are particularly invited to inspect the goods. Every facility for packing and shipping the goods will be given.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
GEO. COOK will sell THIS DAY, at store No. 143 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, a large stock first-class Cabinet Furniture, embracing in part as follows, viz: Rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; dining, library and bedroom sets in great variety in rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany; wardrobes, bookcases, canterburies, secretaries, Turkish and other couches, easy chairs, &c., &c. For particulars see catalogues.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
EVENING SALE OF A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AMOUNTING IN VALUE TO $14,000.—By D. W. IVES & CO., at the elegant store, No. 625 Broadway, THIS EVENING, (Friday,) at 7½ o'clock, a superb stock of rich and plain furniture, strictly guaranteed to be of the best quality, and made for first-class retail trade. We respectfully call attention to this sale, and assure the public that every lot will be sold to the highest bidder.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Including about fifty suites in rich and plain rosewood, black walnut, oak and enameled work, (some of which are of unusual elegance and beauty,) wardrobes, armoirs, etageres, chairs, etc.
PARLOR FURNITURE.
Rosewoods and walnut suites in crimson, garnet, green and blue, French brocatell, French reps, plush, etc., including card tables, fancy do., centre tables, etc., etc.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
A very choice and elegant assortment of rich carved buffets, in oak and walnut, over twenty in number; extension tables, handsome suites in reps, in great variety.
LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE.
Comprising hall stands, tables, hanging-racks, umbrella-stands, rosewood, walnut and oak book-cases, secretary do., chairs, and a large assortment of the usual items. Catalogues ready, and goods on exhibition.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.—By ED. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 185 and 187 Broadway, a collection of ancient and modern Oil Paintings, about seventy in number, to which we invite the attention of connoisseurs. The paintings will be on exhibition two days before sale, and comprise a Holy Family, attributed to Giulio Romano, of whose work it is a fine example; Landscape by Vanderheyden; a small Interior, copy from Rembrandt; Figures by Louis Cranach; Moonlight by Van Ness; Landscape by Kuntze, and other works by Kessler, Nicolai, Schaumberg, Williams, L. Redig, Morin, Didiesart, and De Vylder. These paintings are many of them of a high order, and are to be sold without any reserve. Also several very interesting landscapes representing celebrated Southern scenes, illustrating the war. On exhibition, and catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson brocatelle, mahogany sofa bedsteads in hair cloth, oak chairs in green reps, carved black walnut bookcase and secretary, oak and black walnut writing desks, mahogany arm-chairs in hair cloth, mahogany lounges, linen table-cloths, carved black walnut library table, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, bolster and pillows. Also a large lot of bronze and o'molu gas fixtures, chandeliers, brackets, oil cloth, kitchen furniture, etc.

Also 120 dozen of the India-rubber Handle Cutlery Company's table and dessert knives in boxes, one dozen each.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable private collection of modern and ancient oil-paintings, the property of a gentleman residing on Fifth-av., and removed for convenience of sale—among them will be found the works of Dillemard, Huysman, E. Verboeckhoven, Mieghard, Vander Werf, Hondekoeter, Lancret, Merichenon, Forster, Koek Koek, P. Lacroix, Keiffer, Dietrice, Van Bloeman, Rosa De Tivoli, Paul Veronese, together with many modern pictures of a high class, by Rodig, Rondel, Lacroix, &c. Also, a choice collection of water-color drawings and oil-paintings in passe partouts. Further particulars in catalogue. They are now on exhibition as above.

A. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., comprising rosewood piano-forte, suites, bronzes, paintings, statuary, &c. Also, rosewood and black walnut chamber and oak dining-room furniture, china, glass, silver-ware, &c.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED, AT "AMER. SCHOOL INST."—Gentlemen for Classics, to meet Principal at this office; for Boys' Boarding-school, near the City; German gentleman for Music, on the Hudson; German lady for City school; several French ladies for schools and families, in the City and vicinity; gentleman for Mathematics, Penmanship and Military drill; several experienced lady teachers of Music and French, for City and country; several experienced teachers of Classics.

For sale at very moderate price, Select Day School for Young Ladies, on the Hudson.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A TEACHER—OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE in tuition, desires a re-engagement to take charge of an Academy, or to instruct classes in Latin, Greek, the Mathematics, English, French and Spanish. References first-class. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 14 Union-square Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A LADY of five years' experience, well qualified to instruct in English, music, and French, desires a situation as governess, or as teacher in a school. Can furnish the best of references if required. Address S. E. D., Station G, for three days.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the classics, mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 183 Times Office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A SITUATION TO INstruct a few little girls in the English branches, is desired by a young lady of experience; a comfortable home of more importance than salary. Call or address Miss BURD, at No. 113 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, THE COMforts of a home in some family where teaching a few hours daily would be considered a compensation for board, or a situation as daily governess. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,380 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WELL EDUCATED in Music and the English branches, desires a situation as visiting governess. Address J. H. G., No. 270 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER FOR A PRIvate school; wages liberal. Two conductors, clerk for a steamer, two porters. Apply at 7 Chatham-square.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 6[illegible] Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. [illegible], 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-five feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. [illegible] Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. [illegible], 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 1[illegible], 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets.

Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.

Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and

Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES.—THE Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen will meet on SATURDAY next, the 25th inst., at [illegible] o'clock, in Room No. 8 City Hall. An ordinance relative to the storage of petroleum oil, kerosene, and naptha within the fire limits of the City, will be considered, and all parties interested are hereby invited to attend.
ALEX. FREAR,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Ordinances.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND CHARITIES of the Board of Councilmen will meet on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in any matter pending before the Committee are invited to attend.
ALEX. H. KEECH,
GEORGE A. BARNEY,
GEORGE ROSS,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the firm of NOEL & SAUREL is dissolved from this date.

The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by either of the undersigned.

The business heretofore conducted by them will in future be carried on in accordance with the accompanying circular.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862. A. NOEL, A. SAUREL.

CIRCULAR.
GENERAL DEPOT OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN PLATE GLASS.
A. NOEL, A. SAUREL, and V. ANTOINE, Agents.
Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have the honor to inform the public that the French Company of ST. GOBAIN, CHAUMY & CIREY, and the Belgian Companies of ST. MARIE D'OIGNIES and FLOREFFE, wishing to favor the trade with every advantage, have decided to concentrate in one general depôt the sale of their Plate Glass and Looking-glass Plates.

The Agency of this depôt being intrusted to our care, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly and faithfully.
A. NOEL,
A. SAUREL,
V. ANTOINE.

THE FIRM OF BLATCHFORD & CO.
Is this day dissolved, by
WM. A. STEBBINS retiring from the firm.
W. A. STEBBINS.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers, under the name of WHEELER & HART, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

The unsettled business of the late firm will be transacted by JOHN C. HART, who is authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation, LUCIEN F. WHEELER having transferred all his interest in said business, to JOHN C. HART. (Signed) L. F. WHEELER.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. J. C. HART.

The business of the above firm will be continued by the subscriber, under his own name, at the old stand, No. [illegible] Beekman-st. JOHN C. HART.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY sold out all his right, title and interest in the concern of M. CRANE & CO., slaughterers and packers, located at Nos. 204 and 206 West 40th-st., to WM. H. HULL, to take effect from Sept. 1, 1862. C. CRANDALL.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1[illegible], 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,086, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 35,030, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROS. & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1[illegible], 1862. No. 30 Wall-st.

STOLEN—FROM THE BROADWAY LIVERY Stable, Yonkers, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, by a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-second Westchester Volunteers, a DARK BAY MARE, 15 hands high, with near front foot white, short tail, with light top wagon. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to the recovery of the same by the proprietors.
HAMPSON & MILES, Yonkers, N. Y.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,4[illegible] of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, of one hundred shares, issued to Thompson & Hunter, [illegible] 21, 1861. All persons are cautioned against buying the above-named certificate, as transfer has been stopped.
WILLARD & MAXWELL, No. 36 Wall-st.

FOUND—ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO, A STOUT black NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Call at No. 7[illegible] 5th-av., in the basement, for one week.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S Patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 291 Canal-st., near Mott.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 3[illegible] BROADWAY.

PASSAIC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Opening Exhibition, Oct. 2[illegible], 2[illegible] and 3[illegible], 1862, on their Fair Grounds at Paterson, N. J. A first-class full mile track, fifty feet wide. Exhibitors of horses, cattle, &c., &c., from other counties and States are invited to compete. Besides the regular premiums for speed will be given, and speed, free special premiums for speed will be given each day, from $25 to $150. For particulars, see large bills, or apply to the Secretary, R. B. CHISWELL, No. 11[illegible] Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS. [illegible] ... Dr. H. A. BARROW ... [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. ... Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 13th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts. ... [illegible]

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. ... [illegible] ... Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. ... Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. ... [illegible] ... Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MME. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Mme. DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 8th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in this specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $5 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—Four different articles. Price $5 and 40 cents each; $6 and 60 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address HACKEY & CO., No. 51 Nassau-st. N. B.—Beware of unprincipled parties who copy our advertisement to mislead the public.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—ESTABLISHED IN 18[illegible].—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 30 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 12 three-cent stamps, 500 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PAIR OF MULES, dark brown, 15 hands high, weight about 2,000, well matched, six and seven years old. Inquire of BARTON & SHELDON, Nos. 323 and 324 Merchants-row, West Washington Market, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES AND FAST trotters. They can be seen at the stable No. 62 West 40th-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 84 1st-av., near 5th-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the date they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]
CHARLES SCHEFFER, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER, M. L. SYKES, A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 16th of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.
In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
L. H. MEYER, A. ISELIN, WM. HOGE, NATHAN PECK, EZRA C. READ, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Trustees and Attor'ys.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 395, 579, 600, 669, 1,226, 1,660, 1,974, 1,977, 2,087, 2,289, 2,392, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 68 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.
W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 15 NASSAU-ST.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. on the subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid at this office on the 5th of November next.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

TO LOAN—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON MORTGAGE upon real estate in this City, several sums of money, ranging from $3,000 to $5,000. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH FIVE YEARS' experience in a banking-house, having taken an office near Wall-st., solicits agencies of a financial character; the very highest references as to integrity and capability can be furnished. Address "AGENT," Box No. 127 Times Office, New-York.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business in every branch of Life Insurance.
The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law. The terms of payment of the Premium are made more easy than heretofore.
All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.
Suicide, dueling or change of residence or occupation, errors on preliminary application regarding family history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.
Thirty days' grace is allowed in payment of the premium, and the Policy held good during that time.
Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.
Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.
Mutuality in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.
Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.
Physician in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1.
Temporary office No. 39 William-st.
Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building.

PRESIDENT. N. D. MORGAN. VICE-PRESIDENT. J. LAWRENCE.

DIRECTORS.

N. D. MORGAN,	I. J. MERRITT,
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SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to [illegible] o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132
Second Cabin Passage ... 65
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.

Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 3,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY ... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau ... $50.
Passage money to Havana ... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, JOHN THOMPSON, commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Havana, direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, for Liverpool and Queenstown, will sail from her dock, Pier No. 44, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely. Passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock on the day of sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday ... Oct. 25.
KANGAROO ... Saturday ... Nov. 1.
EDINBURGH ... Saturday ... Nov. 8.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $65, $85, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 25. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $65 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $140, $160; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. VON SANTEN Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE A 1 British steamship PACIFIC, 1,500 tons, W. H. EMBLETON, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 M., from Pier No. 50, East River, foot of Montgomery-st. The PACIFIC is an iron steamship, side wheel, very fast, has unequaled accommodations, and is in all respects a most desirable ship for intending passengers or shippers.
Shippers and passengers will remember that this is a British ship, and therefore there will be no risk of Confederate privateers.
For freight or passage, apply to JOHN R. BACON, No. 53 South-st.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELBOURNE. First vessel to sail. The splendid first-class packet ship BAVARIA, 1,500 tons burden, will be dispatched early in November. The accommodations for first and second-class passengers are elegant and unequaled. For terms of passage, apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail from her dock (Pier No. 44 North River,) for Liverpool, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, as an extra ship. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
S. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., from the earnings of the last six months, which is payable on the 1st day of November next, free from the Government income tax. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d prox.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1862.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the [illegible] generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY. —Just introduced, a new wedding envelope and new shaped card.

ALBUMS AT REDUCED PRICES—FOR fifty pictures, worth $4, retailed at $3 50; worth $5, for $3 75. At GIMBREDE'S, No. 588 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... Wm. Wheatley.
THE SIXTH WEEK OF EDWIN FORREST.
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE FOR SIX YEARS, IN NEW-YORK, AS CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
In Bulwer's powerful and romantic Drama, THE LADY OF LYONS.
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH ... as ... BEAUSEANT
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1862,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
EDWIN FORREST ... as ... CLAUDE MELNOTTE
Beauseant ... Mr. J. McCullough
Pauline Deschappelles ... Mrs. J. H. Allen
Widow Melnotte ... Madame Ponisi
Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
In consequence of the numerous inquiries when Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear in his great character, "THE CARDINAL DUKE,"
in Bulwer's "Richelieu," the management beg leave to inform the public that the drama will be repeated once a week until further notice.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. HACKETT.
BENEFIT FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1862.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents. Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents. Family circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The Committee of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department Fund are happy to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY for a
BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND
to take place upon
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 25th, 1862,
on which occasion
THE CELEBRATED COMEDIAN MR. HACKETT,
will appear in the popular comedy of the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
supported by the excellent dramatic company of the establishment.
The performance will commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock. The doors open at 7 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 75 cents each, may be procured at the Box Office of Niblo's Theatre.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents each, may be procured on and after Thursday, Oct. 23, from the Box Office at Niblo's Theatre.
William Hall & Son, 543 Broadway.
John Decker, Chief Engineer 21 Elizabeth-st.
John S. Giles, Treasurer, 174 Canal-st.
The Officers and Representatives of the Department and the Committee
ZOPHAR MILLS, 144 Front-st.
JAMES Y. WATKINS, 16 Catharine-st.
JAMES BAREMORE, 48 Nassau-st.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors.
In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleecker's farce of the MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
it will be repeated
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FOR THE LAST TIME,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 2.

WALLACK'S.

Entrance in Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8.
OLD COMEDY NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,)
first time this season, Colman's Standard Comedy, with new scenery, by Isherwood, the
HEIR AT LAW,
with a novel cast.
Lord Duberly ... Mr. John Gilbert
Dr. Pangloss ... Mr. Mark Smith
Dick Dowlas ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Zekiel Homespun ... Mr. Young
Stedfast ... Mr. Norton
Henry Moreland ... Mr. Reynolds
Kenrick ... Mr. Floyd
Cicely Homespun ... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Duberly ... Mrs. Vernon
Caroline Dormer ... Miss Madeline Henriques
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,)
NEW COMEDY NIGHT.
Fourth representation of BOSOM FRIENDS,
which has already attracted, on three occasions, houses that have crowded every part of this large establishment. The scenery, costumes and acting of the piece elicit the loudest applause.
MONDAY—BOSOM FRIENDS. TUESDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. WEDNESDAY—BOSOM FRIENDS. THURSDAY—MONEY.
Seats can be secured in advance for any of the above evenings, at the box office, from 8 to 4.
In preparation, SPEED THE PLOUGH and CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT BENEFIT BENEFIT
OF EDWIN BOOTH.
Mr. JACKSON has pleasure in announcing that the performances of
THIS EVENING, Oct. 24,
will be for THE BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will present on this occasion his GREAT INTELLECTUAL PICTURE OF RICHELIEU,
and also appear as PETRUCHIO
in Shakespeare's exquisite Comedy, CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Thus appearing on the same evening both in TRAGEDY AND *COMEDY.*

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director ... Carl Anschutz
FRIDAY, OCT. 24,
Second night of the new and successful Romantic and Comic Opera in three acts, with a Grand Ballet, entitled JEAN DE PARIS.
Which was received on its first representation with GREAT APPLAUSE,
Embracing the following unequaled cast:
Princess of Navarra ... Mme. Johannsen
Seneschal ... Mr. Graff
Jean de Paris ... Mr. Quint
Olivier, (page) ... Mme. Rotter
Pedrigo, (hotel keeper) ... Mr. Kronfeld
Lorezza, (his daughter) ... Miss Clemens
GRAND PAS DE DEUX
In the third act, by
MLLE. COSTA THELEUR and MONS. WIETHOFF.
Admission: Boxes, $5 to $6; Orchestra and reserved seats, 75c.; Parquet and first tier, 50c.; Second tier, 25c.
Seats can be secured at the office from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SUNDAY, Oct. 26, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.

The Third Concert of the Second Series of THE GREAT PIANIST
Will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved Chairs 50 cents extra.
The sale of seats will commence on SATURDAY MORNING at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall.

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
AT THE City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24.
PROMENADE CONCERT EACH EVENING BY DODWORTH'S BAND.
Tickets 50 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,

L. LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE.
The Reception of THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH IRISH REGIMENT, IN JULY, 1861.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Open from 8 to 5, and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Single admission, 25 cents; for the season, 50 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, 1862-63.—Public rehearsal No. 2 will take place at Irving Hall on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, 1862, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal, 50 cents each. Subscriptions received at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, or L. Spier, Secretary, at the time of rehearsals. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—with new war views—in Brooklyn every night, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Now in its tenth week. Audiences delighted.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE! PAUVRETTE! PAUVRETTE! PAUVRETTE!
OR, UNDER THE SNOW, UNDER THE SNOW.
Is increasing in popularity every day.
IT IS THE ADMIRATION OF EVERYBODY.
The characters are all full of interest.
THE OLD SOLDIER IN SEARCH OF HIS DAUGHTER.
THE DAUGHTER IN SEARCH OF HER FATHER.
THE DUCHESS. THE YOUNG COUNT.
The Duchess' Daughter, the Wanderer, &c., &c., while the scenes are most picturesque, embracing
THE WILDEST MOUNTAIN SCENERY.
THE SNOWY AVALANCHE.
THE BURIED HUT.
TERRIBLE STORMS AND PLACID SKIES.
It will be produced in all its perfection and effect
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND THIS EVENING AT 7½.
The manager has had modeled in wax likenesses of our MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS.
Gen. HALLECK, Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen. BANKS, Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. POPE, Gen. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also the infamous rebels, JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. All in full costume.
Also, life likenesses of QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
All of which are to be seen at all hours, with THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL—SIXTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

Great and constantly increasing interest is being manifested in this splendid work. Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

LECTURES.

EYE HOSPITAL.—DR. MARK STEPHENSON will deliver the introductory to his eleventh course of lectures on Diseases of the Eye, and their treatment, operations, &c., at the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Students of medicine, the profession and public, are respectfully invited to attend. Open to the poor every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 1 to 3 P. M.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, will be held SATURDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts. Papers will be read by Mr. WM. M. JELLIFFE, "A Want in our Common School System," and by Mr. SUMNER P. SEDGWICK, "A Few Thoughts on Political Economy." All friends of Education are cordially invited.
By order, ADOLPH WERNER, Secretary.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND.

ANOTHER GRAND DAY.
THE WONDERFUL HORSE, GENERAL BUTLER, AND THE SPLENDID TROTTER, ROCKINGHAM.
These famous horses, whose match on Friday last eventuated in the best trot ever seen on Long Island, will go in their second engagement on Friday, Oct. 24. This is in harness, mile heats, three in five, for $1,000. Preparations to accommodate the great numbers expected will be made; and the start will take place punctually at 3½, from the old stand.
The races between these famous geldings are play or pay, and nothing could be finer than their first contest. A repetition of the pleasure and excitement it afforded may be calculated on, and it is probable that in Friday's race, or the one to follow it,
THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD WILL BE BEATEN.
Boats from James'-slip at 2 o'clock, connecting with a special train from Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. Boats from 34th-st. every five minutes.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 69 West 14th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening class for gentlemen commencing Nov. 10. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Circulars may be had at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 32 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons; soirees every second Wednesday evening. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS'

NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG PIANO-FORTES
Are now universally acknowledged to be the best Pianos made. They are superb, and no mistake. On sale at wholesale and retail, at their new warerooms,
NO. 732 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Their cottage Pianos cannot be beat the world over. So say all the best dealers of the country. Every instrument warranted for five years.
NEW PIANOS TO LET.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS (First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $150 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class Overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN EXCHANGE FOR PIANO FORTES.—Parties wishing to make an investment where they can double their money in a few months, can do so at the price for which they can purchase piano fortes, at No. 183 Fulton-st., second floor.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

AN EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO Forte, with stool and cover, will be sold exceedingly low. Apply Friday and Saturday, from 8 to 10 A. M., at No. 113 East 28th-st., to WILLIAM BURNS.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at No. 732 BROADWAY, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LACES!!!

REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE, APPLICATION DE BRUXELLES, FLOUNCINGS, EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
The Stock of an Importer, amounting to $50,000, and our own Lace Stock, together about $75,000, to be sold before the end of THIS SEASON.
This is an excellent opportunity to select in advance Black or White Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for WEDDING PRESENTS.
"Point de Venice" Sets, from $12 to $200.
N. B.—Merchants will find it to their interest to see this stock before buying from importers.
(NO CARDS GIVEN.)
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, and near New-York Hotel.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 9, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862—Leave New-York at 9 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M. for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Islip.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port. H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY, ANTHONY W. WINANS, Executors.
s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 226 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-law6mF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING, THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASE AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,

From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMODATE a gentleman and wife with board, furnished or unfurnished rooms. (A family party would find the location desirable.) Table liberal. References exchanged. Apply at No. 408 West 23d-st.; near Broadway stages and two lines of cars.

BOARDING.—A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY, in East 18th-st., near 2d-av., can accommodate two or three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady, with pleasant rooms and excellent board; house new, contains all modern improvements. References required and given. Address F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, first-class house, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING their own premises, would accommodate a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen with board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 16 Rutger's-place.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FINE LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and three children, seven, nine and eleven years of age; private family preferred; location above 14th-st., and west of Lexington-av.; two rooms on second floor, with bathroom and closet on same floor; the advertiser desires a pleasant home for himself and family during the Winter months; terms moderate and prompt pay, and in return he wishes plain but neat board and agreeable society. Address, stating location and terms, J. H. C., Box No. 2,376 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GOOD FAMILY, FROM November till May, by a gentleman and wife, three children, aged 6½, 4½, and 2½ years, nurse and young lady. A portion or all the rooms on second floor. Location 12th to 32d sts., between 4th and 7th avs. References exchanged. Address, with terms and particulars, M. J., Box No. 592 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO PERSONS, IN A private family. A parlor and two good-sized bedrooms required, not above the second floor; location between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 34th-st. Terms, including fire and gas, about $17 per week. Address T., Station F, 3d-av.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS —In a small family, for a gentleman, wife and two children, with two or three rooms, in a first-class house. Address, stating terms, &c., P., Box No. 4,382 Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BOARD, WITH fine suite of rooms, for gentleman and wife—no children; private family preferred; table must be unexceptionable; location above 23d-st.; references exchanged. Address H. P. D., Box No. 1,235 Post-office, Nassau-st., corner Cedar.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few first-class boarders can be accommodated with board in one of the most desirable houses in Brooklyn, which has just been enlarged. Address Box No. 127, Brooklyn P. O.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—VERY PLEASANT rooms may be had, with board, at No. 84 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

HOTELS.

A CARD.

HOTEL DE BARCELONA,
No. 23 GREAT JONES-ST.
The arrangements of this Hotel having been completed, and it being now open to the public, I have the pleasure to inform all persons who may desire to eat in the Spanish and French style, that they can satisfy their wish at the above-mentioned Hotel.
Breakfast, from 7 to 11 o'clock A. M., price 50c.
Dinner (table d'hôte) at 5 o'clock P. M. precisely, price $1, including a pint of wine, coffee and liquor.
A. CUYAS, Proprietor.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

Continued Comments of the English Papers on the President's Proclamation.

Mr. Gladstone Declares that Jeff. Davis has Made the South a Nation.

THE AMNESTY TO GARIBALDI.

Financial and Commercial News.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. JEFFREY, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 8th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 9th instant, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

The *Bohemian* arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 9th.

Among the passengers by the *Kangaroo* is Dr. D. J. Macgowan, of New-York, who returns home after many years of travel in China, Japan, &c.

The advices via Liverpool by the *Kangaroo* are only one day later than those by the *City of Manchester*, and are meagre and of little importance. By way of Queenstown, they are two days later.

The *Daily News* of the 8th thinks thinks that in its editorial of the 7th it spoke too disparagingly of LINCOLN's Proclamation, and believes that it may do better service than at first supposed.

The London *Telegraph* anticipates from the action of political parties in the Northern States—not anarchy but an issue out of present troubles. The people of the Northern States, it says, are rousing themselves to match the conduct of affairs from the hands of those whose incapacity has done the work of treason and to restore with self Government if not Union, at least peace and prosperity.

The *Morning Post*, after stating that the North are not in any sense conquerors, but have been worsted within an inch of their existence, and are in imminent danger of being yet further beaten, says that if President DAVIS had issued a proclamation annulling any of the acts of Congress, and inviting the Northern States to send representatives to Richmond next session, it would have been about as wise and logical and likely of realization as President LINCOLN's proclamation, which is the most powerful evidence that has yet been given of the incapacity of his Administration.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Major LOWLEY, of the Royal Engineers, dated from Baltimore, complaining of insulting conduct to which he had been subjected by Lieut.-Col. MARTIN, of the Second Maryland, and of the unsatisfactory nature of the redress accorded to him on an appeal to Gen. WOOL.

It was doubtful if the Garibaldi meeting in London would take place. The Lord Mayor had declined to preside, and had given his opinion that as GARIBALDI had been amnestied the meeting is now uncalled for.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals generally have comments upon the recent campaign in Maryland. The *Constitutionnel* does not regard it as decidedly disastrous to the Confederates. It considers the real and sole object of the entrance of the Confederates into Maryland was the capture of Harper's Ferry and its treasures in guns, stores, &c., in which they were successful.

The *Moniteur*, in its summary from New-York, thinks the losses of the Federals were probably the heaviest, but the advantage remained indisputably with MCCLELLAN, since he relieved the threatened Capital and the expedition into Maryland completely failed.

The Paris Bourse was still very excited, but prices on the 7th further declined more than ½ ₩ cent. Rentes 71.75.

ITALY.

Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE had arrived at Naples.

The Pope had left Rome for Castel Gondolfo, after having visited the Ex-King of Naples.

The royal amnesty had been notified to GARIBALDI. His first impulse was to return to Caprera, but it is said he had accepted an invitation to the villa of one of his friends near Naples.

There were reports that RALABRI had paid or would pay a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Ex-Queen of Naples had retired for a time to the Ursuline Convent of Augsburgh.

PORTUGAL.

The marriage of the King to the Princess MARIA PIA took place at Lisbon on the 6th, amidst great rejoicing. The royal pair afterward drove round the city, and were received with much enthusiasm.

RUSSIA.

An ukase of the Emperor, issued in connection with the great National celebration at Nove Gorod, stays the action of all sentences of confiscation pronounced against Poles from 1831 to the present time—but the decree is only applicable in cases where Government has neglected or forgotten to sell property confiscated thirty years.

A decree orders a partial conscription in Poland for 1863.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 9.

GLADSTONE's statement in a speech at Newcastle, that JEFF. DAVIS had made the South a nation, and that he considers separation certain, attracts great attention, and causes firmness in cotton. The papers generally approve of GLADSTONE's remarks, and some think a recognition of the South will soon follow.

The following are Mr. GLADSTONE's remarks:

"We may have our own feelings about Slavery; we may be for the South, but there is no doubt, I think, about this—*Jefferson Davis, and other leaders of the South, have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy; and they have made, what is more than either, a nation* [loud cheering.] I cannot say that I, for one, have viewed with any regret their failure to establish themselves in Maryland. It appears to me but too probable, if they had been able to establish themselves in Maryland, the consequence of that military success in an aggressive movement would have been that a political party favorable to them would have obtained power in that State, and they would have contracted actual or virtual engagements with that political party, and their future negotiations with the Northern States might have formed a new obstacle to peace. From the bottom of our hearts we should desire that no obstacle to peace should be formed. We may anticipate with certainty of the Southern States, so far as regards effecting their separation from the North. I, for my own part, cannot but believe that event as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be; but it is because I am certain that this great event will arrive, and that the North will have to suffer this mortification, that I earnestly hope England will do nothing to inflict additional shame, sorrow, or pain upon those who have already suffered much, and will probably have to suffer more."

The steamship *Edinburgh* arrived from New-York to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[illegible]

The funds on the 7th were strong. Consols at one time touching 93¾; they closed, however, at 93⅜ 93½.

The Discount market was unchanged. Demand at Bank was moderate.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 8—A. M.

COTTON—The market has become active, and prices have advanced under the news per *Australasian*. The sales of the two days (Monday and Tuesday) foot up about 17,000 bales, including 12,000 for speculation and export. Prices of American are called ½d. @1d. higher than on Friday last, and of Surats ¼d.@½d. higher.

Trade at Manchester continued inactive, but the upward tendency in COTTON had given more firmness to holders.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour quiet at late prices. Extra State 23s. 6d.@23s. 6d. Wheat steady, but not much doing. Red Western 9s.@10s. 2d.; Southern 10s. 2d.@10s. 4d.; White Western 10s. 6d.@11s. 2d.; Southern 11s. 6d.@12s. 3d. ₩ 100 lbs. Corn steady. Mixed 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. ₩ 480 lbs. White 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork neglected and nominal. Bacon dull, and tending downward. Lard in moderate demand, at 45s. 6d.@46s. 6d. Tallow quiet; 46s @47s. for good N. A.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady; 33s. 6d.@34s. for Pots and Pearls. Sugar very quiet. Coffee steady. Rice in moderate demand. Rosin and Turpentine—No sales reported; quotations nominally unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and, to effect sales, lower prices have to be taken. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet but steady. RICE held for full prices. TALLOW—prices favor buyers, Y. C. 47s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Sales of COTTON Wednesday and Thursday, 14,000 bales. Market irregular, with a downward tendency, but quotations unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady.

PROVISIONS flat.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

Consols for money, 94. Erie Shares, 24@24½; Illinois Centrals, 46@45½ discount.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Comments on Gen. Scott's Letter.

VIEWS OF THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

Nashville the Great Point Now Aimed At.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 18.

The letter of Gen. SCOTT to Mr. SEWARD will go far to redeem the reputation of the old soldier for military wisdom and judgment, and to place his character in a more amiable light than it has recently occupied. This letter, written March 3, 1861, is, in its sagacity and general tone, far above anything that we ever conceived Gen. SCOTT to be capable of, and proves him to have been, at the time of its writing, both a statesman and a soldier.

He seems to have been the only man in the United States who at all appreciated the magnitude of the enterprise which Mr. LINCOLN has since undertaken in endeavoring to subjugate the Southern States, and yet that even he under-estimated its difficulties is shown from the fact that, large as was the amount of treasure and force which, in his opinion, was necessary for Southern subjugation, that amount has already quadrupled, and the United States is as far from its effects as ever.

The conciliatory spirit of the letter, which not only recommends compromise and forbearance, but goes so far as to suggest, as one of the means of meeting the exigencies of the times, "Say to the seceded States, Wayward sisters, depart in peace," exalts Gen. SCOTT from the abyss into which he has been dragged by SEWARD, and makes us regret the more that he had not the moral courage to be guided by the clearness of his perceptions and the dictates of his conscience.

With such a letter as this before the Lincoln Administration, what will their own people think of the madness of their Government in precipitating a war upon the country, the end of which no man could or can see? What of Mr. SEWARD's repeated predictions that the war would end in thirty or sixty days, when he had before him the declaration of the most experienced military man in the United States, that even under the best military guidance a war of invasion would be a war of years, attended by frightful destruction of life and property, and ending, if successful, in the destruction of a free form of government?

NO REUNION POSSIBLE.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 18.

Archbishop HUGHES, in a speech which he made to the Irish Bishops, declared that the unity of the States was the vital object of the present struggle; unity under the present Government; or, if that could not be accomplished, unity under the Southern Government was preferable to dissolution. This, we believe, was substantially his declaration, though we have not now his speech before us, and the same idea has been expressed by several other Northern men.

There are those who put no faith in these avowals; but we are inclined to think that they are sincere; and that rather than give up the benefits of the Union, the North would be willing to be whipped, and unite again upon such a Constitution as the South would prescribe. The London *Herald* seems to labor under the apprehension of the possibility of such a result, and justly concludes that if the South was not safe under the old Constitution, it never could be under any framed by human hands. The South never asked a better Constitution than the old American Constitution, and yet it proved impotent to save her from the spirit of New-England fanaticism. Her rights were every day violated with impunity, and her institutions threatened with overthrow, more gradual, but as inevitable as that which Mr. LINCOLN has openly proclaimed.

No paper guarantee, however plain and explicitly worded, can bind men who have already proved themselves faithless to all paper engagements, and who have parted with their own rights under the old Constitution, for the purpose of depriving their neighbors of rights guaranteed by that instrument. After the experience of the past we might safely defy the wit of man to frame a Constitution which Puritanical ingenuity, greed and fanaticism would not subvert. Nor, after the sacrifices which the South has suffered at Northern hands, could she ever consent, of her own free will, to live under the same Government with that people.

The blood of our murdered children would cry from the ground against their fathers if they could ever be guilty of such unnatural and monstrous ingratitude. If the South has given her blood without a murmur to this contest, it is not because she does not value that blood, but because she values freedom more than life or any earthly possession. Precious, more precious than aught else save her honor, are the jewels she has laid upon the altar of liberty, and never can she consent to shake hands again under one Government with men who have made so many vacant places in Southern households, and whose steel is dripping with the blood of our brethren and children.

Henceforth we are two people. If conquered—if forced into provincial vassalage—we must bear our condition with such fortitude as we may. To that which is inevitable—to that which involves no culpability of their own—the best and bravest men may submit. But to voluntary debasement—to willing fraternity with the robbers and murderers of our people—never, never. The South has no ambition to govern the North. She is fighting for no such object. She only asks now what she asked at the beginning, to be let alone. We desire not to make slaves, subjects, or fellow-citizens of deadly enemies. We must live apart.

BRAGG'S CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

From the Mobile Advertiser, Oct. 5.

If the Federal news be true that BUELL has beaten BRAGG to Louisville, it does not argue in the least that the latter has been out-generaled. It is reasonable to suppose that when BRAGG entered Kentucky by its eastern route from Knoxville and Chattanooga, instead of going the direct route, as advised by Gov. HARRIS, *via* Nashville, and thus driving BUELL before him, he chose to make the crossing of the Cumberland River several miles above Nashville, and thus make a flank movement on BUELL.

This we conceive was his policy, and believe he has succeeded in the purpose he had in view. He has relieved North Alabama and the larger portion of Middle Tennessee from the presence of the enemy. If the Federal news be true, we interpret it in this way. Although BRAGG threatened Louisville, *his real purpose was already accomplished when he heard that Buell and his army was there to defend it.*

The merits of the whole question may be summed up in a few words. BRAGG has accomplished the best strategic movement of the whole war in the West. He has caused BUELL to vacate North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, in order to go to the defence of Louisville.

When BRAGG was made aware of this fact, he retraced his steps toward Lexington, and probably left BUELL in possession of the city. His purpose was accomplished. He had possession of the State of Kentucky, and BUELL had possession of her chief city. Which has shown the best generalship? BUELL holds the city of Louisville, with all its rottenness, (because the good material had gone out before,) and BRAGG had got possession of the State. He has possession of all the producing portion of the State, defended by an army of probably eighty thousand men, his means and important strategic positions, the railroads and principal thoroughfares, the State capital, and what is of still greater importance, has given the people of the State an opportunity of exhibiting their preference for the Confederacy, of which they have gladly availed themselves. Under this state of facts, when Gen. BUELL comes to retake the State, he will find that he will have to bring with him at least four to one, in order to make his effort successful.

Gen. BUELL, last Winter, drove our forces out of Kentucky without firing a gun. We do not say this in disparagement of Gen. JOHNSTON, who, under the necessity of the case, was compelled to pursue the course he did. Gen. BRAGG will never be found in the same position as Gen. JOHNSTON was. He will be found in a position to maintain himself on Kentucky soil, and all the forces that Gen. BUELL can bring to bear against him, will never be made of avail.

Under our view of the summing up, then, which we give with that diffidence that belongs to modesty, we are forced to the opinion (in the absence of more correct and definite information) that Gen. BRAGG has made one of the best strategic movements of the war. We say this without wishing to be considered as one of Gen. BRAGG's special admirers, but we say it because we believe it to be a fact that will in all probability find its place in the history of the war.

Believing this as we do, conscientiously, we cannot say there is anything in the recent news to discourage our hopes or weaken our resolution. We have that resolution with which the people of the South first set out, and that was that the Southern people were invincible, and that subjugation by the North would be the worst calamity that could befall them. Let our people, then, take courage, even from their calamities, if such they be, and maintain their independence against the Northern Yankees, as they have heretofore on two occasions done the same thing against the Powers of England.

In conclusion we can only say that we now, as ever, believe our cause to be in the ascendant, and that we have more reason to be jubilant than despondent.

PERIL TO NASHVILLE.

From the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal.

In common with every Tennesseean, our attention has of late been continually attracted to the situation in Middle Tennessee, and particularly at Nashville. It has been a matter of mortification that the beautiful Capital of our State has been so long permitted to remain in the hands of our enemies, and our patriotic people have only become reconciled to the state of things which has existed, by entertaining the belief, undoubtedly well founded, that the armies of the Confederacy were occupied in bringing about more important results than would have been the recapture of Nashville, and that the future would accomplish, without loss of life, all that the heart of every Tennesseean could desire.

It is evident that the hour of deliverance is near at hand. The skillful movement of Gen. BRAGG from Chattanooga has accomplished, in effect, all we could have expected. The Federal detachments, scattered through North Alabama and Middle and East Tennessee, were all forced to fall back and abandon the positions they had gained, for the purpose of assisting BUELL in his Kentucky campaign. The only exception is that of Nashville—the only Federal force in Middle Tennessee, being the garrison in that city. From the latest information we have, *we learn that this is composed of only a small division, numbering some six or eight thousand; and these, with the city, are so completely hemmed in and cut off from foreign communication, even with the surrounding country, as to have already become seriously straitened for supplies.* And, when we consider the wants of a population of thirty thousand citizens, added to the necessities of an army, we cannot but think that an early day will witness the capitulation of, or evacuation of the city by, the troops that have so long oppressed the loyal Southrons of "the City of Rocks."

All accounts from Nashville represent the resident population as remaining true to their allegiance to the State and the Confederacy. The tool of LINCOLN, ANDY JOHNSON, has met with no encouragement in his efforts to control the future political *status* of the State; and, in consequence of the disappointment in this respect he has experienced, his whole attention has been turned to the punishment of those who have in the least contributed to thwart his ambitious and traitorous schemes. Such he has persecuted to an extent almost beyond endurance, but this persecution has only served to make them more implacable enemies of the Government against whose tyranny we have protested.

We again express the opinion that a change of rulers will soon take place—that the usurpers will be driven from our chosen places at an early day, and our constitutionally appointed servants be reinstated. The federal force in Nashville is so small that it could easily be captured were it not for the danger that would ensue from a direct conflict to non-combatants and public property. But they are invested, and can soon be forced to yield without strife. They are comparatively isolated, the nearest Federal force being that of GRANT at Corinth—and he has need of all the men he has left to hold the army of PRICE and VAN DORN in check. We have reason to be hopeful, and can conscientiously bid our Tennessee readers be of good cheer.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* gives the following particulars of the bombardment of Corpus Christi, briefly alluded to a few days since:

"We have heard many vague reports of late about an attempt of the enemy to take Corpus Christi, but have refrained from saying anything on the subject for the want of reliable and definite information. We now learn, however, on good authority, that the enemy, having removed the obstructions in the channel, went up near the city and sent a flag of truce, demanding a surrender of the city. This was on Friday, Sept. 15. Maj. HOBBY replied that he would not surrender the town, nor would he fire upon them until they attempted to land, in which case he would make the best defence possible. They then left, but returned the next day with several schooners and a propeller, and took soundings within sixty yards of the wharf. But as Maj. HOBBY said he would not fire upon them without they attempted to land, so no gun was fired. The enemy again went away, but returned the third time on next day (Sunday) and commenced bombarding the city, continuing to fire as rapidly as they could, from daylight till 11½ A. M. The fire was vigorously returned by Maj. HOBBY from two 32-pounders, two 18-pounders, and one 12-pounder. The enemy then retired.

They are said to have had several small vessels, including one propeller. The town was badly damaged, almost every building having been perforated with the shells. Only one person on our side was hurt, and this was a gentleman from Bell County, whose name we have not received. He was killed by a shot. There was sufficient evidences that the enemy suffered quite as much if not more than our men, for broken fragments of the enemy's vessels were drifted ashore by the cart loads, and the propeller finally used her sails only when she left, evidently having her machinery too much damaged to get up steam.

They, however, returned on Monday morning, the 18th, and renewed the bombardment, continuing to throw shells from 9 A. M. till about 12 M., when they again left, having probably received fully as good as they sent, and more than they had bargained for.

On Tuesday, they returned to the bombardment a third time, but left again after firing some sixty shells. No more lives were lost on our side, nor a single person wounded, but the town, we learn, has been badly damaged, some of the houses being perforated by fifteen or twenty shells each. Very few of the enemy's shells exploded, and this probably accounts for the few casualties. Every man in Corpus Christi and in the vicinity, and able to bear arms, participated in the fight, but, of course, their rifles and muskets could not be made available at such a distance. The whole number of men under Major HOBBY was between seven hundred and eight hundred, about two hundred of whom were volunteers.

Our informant was not present at this bombardment, but reached the vicinity about the time, on his way from Brownsville, and the above account was given him by those who participated. The women and children left the city before the bombardment commenced. Our informant did not learn that the enemy effected a landing at all, but we see by the account in the Goliad *Messenger* that, on one occasion, forty of the Federals landed, but were immediately driven back to their boats, with the loss of four of their number, killed or wounded."

DEATH OF GEN. ANDERSON.

The Raleigh *Standard* announces the death of Gen. GEORGE B. ANDERSON, a gallant and promising young officer, who was wounded in the foot at Sharpsburgh, Md. Gen. ANDERSON died on Thursday of last week, at the house of his brother, Col. W. E. ANDERSON, in Raleigh. Deceased was a native of Wilmington, and about 35 years of age. He leaves a young wife and an infant child.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT WILMINGTON.

During Saturday and Sunday there were thirty yellow fever deaths in Wilmington, N. C. *The Daily Journal* has suspended publication. The office is deserted by almost all the hands necessary to carry on the work, and the editor on Monday had four sick servants on his hands.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. MEANS.

Col. MEANS, Ex-Governor of South Carolina, is not alive, as has been stated. He died on the field of Manassas.

FROM MATAMORAS.

Another Confederate Prize Taken by a National Gunboat.

The brig *Harriet Hallock*, Capt. WICKS, from Matamoras Sept. 23, reached this port this morning, with cotton to S. J. RAVENS, and bringing Mrs. W. M. PYE and child, Dr. W. G. MOORE, E. DURAND and S. KERVALS, as passengers. She left no American vessel in that port.

The Confederate schooner *Two Sisters*, from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of gunny bags, arrived at Matamoras Sept. 21, with the Confederate flag flying, but finding the United States gunboat *Albatross* in port, she immediately got under way, and proceeded to sea. The *Albatross* slipped her anchor, and gave her chase, and succeeded in overhauling her off the harbor, put a prize crew on board, and sent her to Key West. The *Two Sisters* was formerly a Virginia pilot-boat.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of the Guerrilla Morgan, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The guerrilla JOHN MORGAN was at Litchfield, Grayson County, on Tuesday night.

JAMES B. CLAY went South with the rebels from Lexington.

The house of Mrs. HOBBS, at Oakland, was accidentally burned last night. The adjacent buildings of Rev. STUART ROBINSON were threatened at one time, but escaped injury.

At Richmond, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, during the exodus of his troops, said to an eminent Kentucky jurist: "We did not care anything about your people, but we did want your territory; even that, however, is not worth two drops of Confederate blood."

There is no news from either the forces of Gen. BUELL or Gen BRAGG.

THE ESCAPE OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

MOUNT VERNON, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 21.

SMITH's Division, CRITTENDEN's corps, yesterday pursued the enemy from Camp Nelson, seven miles beyond Wildcat, to within *forty miles* of Cumberland Gap. The enemy are still flying with the utmost precipitation, traveling night and day, and leaving broken down men every mile of the march.

We captured fifty head of beef cattle from a drove of three thousand, which the rebels took from the Blue Grass region.

Complete devastation marks the enemy's trail. They have robbed the mountaineers of everything, so that their immense trains may not be drawn upon till the last moment.

The rebels are leaving in great disgust, saying they were more bushwhacked in Kentucky than ever the Yankees were in the South.

Popular Estimate of the Perryville Battle, and Complaints Against Buell.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

Our Press and people complain of Gen. BUELL for apparently so far failing to redeem the promises so confidently made in his behalf by his friends. Their opinion of the Perryville battle substantially accords with the opinion of "Curtius." They demand that BUELL shall destroy BRAGG's army, and that, in the event of his manifest failure he shall be permanently relieved. BUELL's generalship, or want of it, will be demonstrated satisfactorily to everybody before the November rains.

Gen. GRANGER's army corps is urged to be more active and efficient. Loyal Kentuckians are warned that their troubles are not over, and are conjured to shake off their lethargy, apathy and supineness.

Capt. JENKINS warns the public against purchasing animals, branded or not, from any soldier, wagonmaster or teamster, or any other person in the Government service. Parties have bought from soldiers and citizens Government animals and captured property for mere songs.

We believe that no Vallandighamers have been elected in Ohio or Indiana, unless DAN VOORHEES and SAM COX. PONTIAC.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs at Island No. 10—Stringent Orders Issued by Gen. Rosecrans at Corinth, &c.

CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 23.

In consequence of the information that 2,000 rebels, supposed to be a part of JACKSON's cavalry, were advancing for the purpose of attacking our force on the Tennessee shore, opposite Island No. 10, they, last night, were transferred to the Island. All the property was removed in safety.

Gen. ROSECRANS issued an order, at Corinth, on the 16th, saying that all officers and soldiers absent without passes from their division commander are to be arrested; the soldiers to be confined on bread and water, and the officers sent to the commanders of their regiments under a guard, and to be reported to the Commanding-General of the army. Sutlers must join their regiments with their goods in four days, or have them confiscated. Persons not employed in business will be arrested as spies and treated accordingly. Newsboys, peddlers, &c., are warned to close their business immediately, or have their goods confiscated. All establishments must be closed at 10 P. M., and all persons on the streets after half-past ten will be arrested and confined in the guard-house until morning.

The steamer *Rowena* reports all quiet at Memphis.

The rebels have retreated to Grand Prairie.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The Grenada *Appeal* says that Sabine City, Texas, was occupied by the Federals last month.

Gen. BOYLE has issued an order that all officers, whether sick or well, not on special duty, must join their regiments immediately.

MORGAN's forces, in two bands, were at Litchfield and Brownsville last evening, stealing horses, &c.

FROM HAVANA.

Commercial Intelligence.

The following vessels were in the port of Havana on Oct. 4:

Ship *Thomas Nye*, loading sugar; bark *Bamberg*, discharging; brigs, *Croton*, do.; *Rush*, do.; *Edna T. Kers*, do.; *Royalston*, do.; schooner *Manhattan*, do.

Freights remain unchanged and quotations are as follows:

For Falmouth, British brig *Spinner*, 400 hhds. sugar at £2 2s. 6d.; Danish bark *Johann Christoff*, 1,000 boxes sugar at £2 2s. 6d. For Liverpool, Spanish ship *Tiel*, 400 pipes rum at £2. Bark *Prudencia*, 707 bales cotton (foreign) at $6 50 ₩ bale. Great Britain for orders, £2@£2 5s.; Great Britain direct, £2; Havre and Bremen, £2 5s.; Mediterranean, nominal; France, 45f.@50f.; United States, rs.@rs. 6 ₩ box, $3@$3 75 ₩ hhd., $1 50@$2 75.

A Card.

The *Herald* of this morning contains a report of a speech made at the Brooklyn Seymour meeting last evening by JOHN VAN BUREN, in which these passages occur:

Now, gentlemen, one word more of personal explanation, and then I shall be through with this branch of the discussion, far from interesting to you, and, perhaps, I might add, very uninteresting to me. It seems that I have not only published a private letter, but I read in the *Evening Post* that I had sat down to dine, uninvited, with Gen. SCOTT the other day at the New-York Club—(laughter)—and this is mentioned as an evidence of my want of knowledge, as it certainly would be, of the courtesies of life. It is thus stated:

On the same day on the evening of which he made his speech and read Gen. SCOTT's letter, he went into the New-York Club, at the hour at which, as it happened, the General was eating there, alone at a table. Mr. VAN BUREN sat himself down at the same table, uninvited, and there eat his dinner, but said never a word to the General of the fact that he was going from that table to make a partisan speech, nor hazarded one word about the letter of the General which he meant to read.

Now, how any friend of Gen. SCOTT would venture to say that anybody sat down to dine with him, uninvited, I am utterly at a loss to imagine. Unless the General has greatly changed since this morning, if anybody should dine with him without any invitation, he would find himself sitting outside on the curbstone. [Laughter.] This conversation purports to come from Gen. SCOTT—it is unequivocally and absolutely false. It is retailed by a person who should have known better, in my humble opinion, who occupies a distinction, in a literary point of view, which should induce him to forbear from mingling in any political contest, at least, by any false representation. It is a false statement—that private conversation made by CHARLES KING, of Columbia College. Mr. KING enjoys the signal honor of being the only man in the State of New-York, or the United States, who ever assailed a dead woman. He had the signal honor of attacking Mrs. JACKSON, after her death, and endeavoring to wound the feelings of the patriot-hero JACKSON through his dead wife; and it is appropriate that he should now undertake to retail falsely a private conversation, to the injury of the hero of the great wars that have distinguished this country from 1812 to the present day. [Applause.]

In this, or any other community where the two parties are known, there will be no difference of opinion when an issue upon a question of veracity is raised between CHARLES KING and JOHN VAN BUREN.

That on this point, however, there may be no possibility of question, it may be stated that Gen. SCOTT, when called upon this morning, authorized me to say that the presence of JOHN VAN BUREN at the same public dinner-table with himself was purely accidental and unexpected, and that although that person left the table to make his speech at the Cooper Institute, not a word was said as to his possession or intended use of Gen. SCOTT's letter, the publication of which was wholly unauthorized as it was deeply regretted by the General.

No other comment is necessary, perhaps, other than than that while Mr. CHARLES KING is thus fully sustained, as it was of course known that he would be, he does not stand alone against JOHN VAN BUREN, who [illegible] against a private [illegible].

WILLIAM G. KING.

East Twenty-[illegible] street, corner of Fourth-avenue—Thursday.

Union Meeting at Ogdensburgh.

SPEECHES BY HON. H. J. RAYMOND AND MR. SHERWOOD, OF TEXAS.

OGDENSBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 23.

A stirring Union meeting was held here last evening, and in spite of the storm, the enthusiasm was prolonged until nearly midnight. Judge FINE presided, and PRESTON KING was present.

The address of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, touching the current war topics, was received with great favor. The meeting thoroughly indorsed his defence of the Government, his dissection of Mr. SEYMOUR's speeches, his analysis of JOHN VAN BUREN's plea for the South, and his exposure of the Democratic bugbear that emancipation will crowd the North with negro labor.

In reply to an interrogation from one of the audience, Mr. RAYMOND said that he did not know precisely what we were to do with the negroes; perhaps they would find out what to do with themselves. They had always worked for nothing, and he had no reason to suppose they would stop working because somebody proposed to pay them. [Laughter.] Emancipation, instead of attracting negro labor North, would, according to the laws of climate, draw the free negroes to the South. He made a patriotic appeal to the voters to rebuke sympathy with treason by defeating the Seymour ticket.

LORENZO SHERWOOD, of Texas, followed in a long, but interesting address, showing that the avowed purpose of the rebellion is to destroy free democratic Government, because it is incompatible with Slavery, and because the Southern leaders believe that the republican institutions are a failure. He cited a mass of evidence on this point, and earnestly urged the necessity of defeating the secession scheme of dividing the councils of the North. The meeting cordially approved these and other sentiments, and from various indications it is evident that this county will do its duty to the Union cause in the coming election.

Large Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 23.

A fire broke out about 11 o'clock last night in a small stable on RICHARDSON's wharf.

The flames, aided by a high wind, then spread to other stables, and a building containing Kerosene oil—all of which were destroyed.

The fire then crossed over to FENNO's wharf, at which was lying the schooner *L. A. Danenhauer*, from Greenwich, N. J., discharging coal. She was nearly destroyed.

On this wharf was an extensive wood and coal yard, which was partly destroyed.

The fire then extended to TILESTON's wharf, where a schooner, name not ascertained, was partially destroyed.

A large quantity of wood on this wharf was also destroyed.

The loss is estimated at $60,000, which is partly insured.

The Iowa Election.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 23.

Full returns from the Iowa State election are not yet in. Enough, however, is received to make it probable that the Republican State ticket is elected by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority. The Republicans elect all their members to Congress.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 23.

Drafted men by thousands are arriving here by every train.

In addition to the camps of rendezvous established at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh, other camps are to be provided at Chambersburgh, York, Gettysburgh and other points along the border.

SPENCER MILLER's Battery, from Philadelphia, is to be divided into sections, and distributed along the border.

These preparations will prevent a repetition of rebel cavalry raids.

The militia will be armed and equipped at once.

In consequence of the deficiency of blankets in the United States Quartermaster's Department, drafted men are required to supply themselves from home.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The City Councils have passed a resolution requesting the Mayor's postponement of the draft, so as to fill up the requisite number with volunteers, to whom a bounty of $350 is to be given in addition to the Government bounty.

The Saxonia and City of Washington Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, for Southampton and Hamburgh, was boarded off Cape Race at 9 A. M. to-day. The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York for Queenstown, Liverpool, passed the Cape at 11½ A. M., and was also boarded. News from New-York to Tuesday evening with commercial telegrams through the agency of GEO. STOKES, Esq., were put on board.

Base Ball in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 23.

In the base ball match to-day between the Eckford and Athletic Clubs, the Eckford was victorious by the following score: Eckford, 32; Athletic, 28. There were between three and four thousand people present.

Col. FITZGERALD entertains the Eckfords to-night. The Eckfords remain to play the Keystone Club to-morrow.

The Philadelphia Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 23.

There will be no races Friday. *Blackbird* has been withdrawn on account of being matched in two races against *Idlewild* for $20,000, next Spring, three-mile heats in Philadelphia, and four-mile heats in New-York.

Sale of Gold in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 23.

A sale of $2,000 in gold was made on 'Change to-day, deliverable in six months, at 40 ₩ cent. premium.

John Van Buren at Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 23.

JOHN VAN BUREN addressed an immense audience, in favor of the Democratic ticket this afternoon, at the City Hall.

ACCEPTANCE OF COL. MURPHY.—J. MCLEOD MURPHY has telegraphed THOS. JONES, Jr., Chairman of the People's Union Convention of the Ninth Congressional District, that he accepts the nomination.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR unsettled; held at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT dull, buyers contending for the decline. WHISKY firm at 34c. Mess PORK sold at $10 25. Gold, 29. Exchange dull at ¼.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Oct. 23.

FLOUR lower. WHEAT declined 1½c. Sales at 69c. for No. 1, and 67c. for No. 2. Receipts—1,300 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,300 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat. Freights quiet; 11c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Potomac, for New-Orleans—J. C. Barthet, Vincent Bascio[illegible], A. Dupuy, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 23.—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Dr. MacGowan, lady, daughter and servant; Mr. J. H. Franklin, lady and five children, Miss Bloom, Mr. Johnson and lady, Mr. M. Davies, lady and two children, Mrs. R. B. Angus and three children, Mons. Tanfere, Miss Tanfere, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Bellan and son, Mr. H. Greatahead and son, Rev. J. Dixon, Mr. Gilbert, lady and daughter, Capt. C. Roberts, Prof. C. H. Shepherd, Messrs. J. Stevens, T. C. Meatyard, J. Meatyard, Boorigou, Mrs. N. Anderson and child, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mrs. Ankatell, child and servant, Miss. Rachel and daughter, Mrs. Dixon and daughter, Mrs. Sherwood and son, Mrs. Vaughan and child, Mrs. C. Lynchemey, Mrs. Newville, Mrs. A. Lewis, Mrs. B. McLeod, Wm. McLeod, O. M. Rachel, Miss. Rachel, Mr. Palmer, E. S. Stevenson, O. Toulmin, D. H. Forbes, O. Cooper, J. McGary, L. H. Gorman, R. Forman, Mr. Whiting, M. Fernando, C. Bendhusen, J. McCarthy, J. Charles, J. H. Garcon, H. Hart, Mr. Chorlis, W. Field, Wm. Knox, Miss Dale, Master Dale and nurse. 65 cabin and 303 steerage passengers, all well.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans, &c.—Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] 3 children and servant; G. V. [illegible] and 3 children; C. [illegible] [illegible] children; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In brig Vigilant, from Nassau—G. Wagner, F. Stieb, H. Meyer, J. Mott, Capt. Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 28 | Sun sets.... 5 [illegible] | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 [illegible] | Gov. Island. 8 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 23.

Cleared.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern; United States, Fulton, Hilton Head, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Oriole, Holmes, Newbern, master.

Ship Mamaroneck, Cushing, London, [illegible].

Barks Lauraetta, Wells, Messina and Madeira, Yates & Porterfield; Emily Fisher, Staples, St. Croix, [illegible] Bros. & Coffey; Thos. Terry, (Br.,) Sudlerhaven, Queenstown, Brett, Son & Co.; H. L. Rutgers, Howes, [illegible]; Alfred W. Ladd; Albertina, Olmstead, Philadelphia, Foster B. King & Co.; Bidwell, (Br.,) Churchill, Penarth Roads, Boyd & Hincken; John Phyfe, (Br.,) Sherwood, Glasgow, Thomas Dunham; J. & R. Young, (Br.,) Scott, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken; A. W. Singleton, (Br.,) Trask, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs B. L. Swan, Rice, Demerara, D. Trowbridge; Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, [illegible], Nanaimo, Smith, Jones & Co.; Emanuel, (Norw.,) Walloe, Queenstown, Holmbee & Co.; Ellen, (Br.,) Bottsehouse, Liverpool, Arthur Leary; Exemplar, (Br.,) Perry, St. John, N. B., R. De Wolf.

Schooners Globe, Van Buren, Washington; Northern Light, Lane, Fall River; Beersheba, Seaman, Baltimore; Sally M. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, Del.; Chas. T. [illegible], Bullard, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Success, [illegible]; Cyprus, Coles, Harrington, Me., P. Talbot & Co.; E. Dudley, Wentworth, Charlestown, Mass.; E. F. Buck & Co.; H. K. Denton, Sherman, Providence, master; Connecticut, King, Plymouth; Rhode Island, Kelly, Beverly, master; J. & D. Cramer, Cole, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, master; Quaker City, Benjamin, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Jos. [illegible], French, Washington; Arctic, Ricks, Baltimore, Harris & Abbott; Maryland, Cathcart, Newbern, N. L. McCready & Co.; Velasco, Hancock, Newbern, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloops Rio Grande, Burke, Chincoteague; Active, Bolles, Norwich.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Sumner, New-Orleans Oct. 15, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to I. B. Gager. Had severe N. E. gales the entire passage.

U. S. steamer Dacotah, S. P. McKinstry, Key West Oct. 14. 14th inst., spoke schr. A. P. Hall, of and for New-York from S. W. Pass.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Middlesex, Cox, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Octarara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Judge Sinichson, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Worthy Chief, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Fanny Esler, (of Bridgetown,) N. J., Hosea, Alexandria, Va., via Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Senator, (Br., of Liverpool,) Dick, Matanzas Sept. 26, in ballast to master.

Brig Harriet Hallock, Wicks, Matamoras Sept. 23, with cotton to S. J. Ravens. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig La Cayenne, (Br., of Turk's Island,) Dougherty, Aux Cayes 19 ds., with logwood to Wilson & Cunningham.

Brig Elias Dudley, Shea, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Joseph W. Webster, Blake, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar to master. Had heavy easterly weather most of the passage.

Schr. E. W. Perry, Smith, Beaufort, N. C., 12 ds., with shingles to Wm. Boyd. Had heavy N. E. weather, lost jib and split sails.

Schr. Hiram Smith, Smith, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Fall River.

Schr. Catharine Nichols, McFadden, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Mary Steelman, Ross, Fernandina, Fla., 15 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Vigilant, (Br., of Nassau,) Lightbourne, Nassau 10 ds., with wreck materials to master.

Schr. Indus, (of Vienna, Md.,) Stokeley, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hampton, Alexandria 5 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Queen of the South, Elwood, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Bergen, Cole, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Little David, White, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Sally Guy, Nelson, Norfolk 3 ds., with oil [illegible] to master.

Schr. J. Rose, Turner, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. W. G. Ellis, Chichester, Alexandria, in ballast to master.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Brig Mary E. Pierce.

Brig S. P. Allen. Also, 1 ship and 1 bark.

Sailed.

Steamship Potomac, for New-Orleans; steam transport Thomas Swann, Washington, D. C., with troops.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The schr. Yankee Doodle, from Alexandria, Va., with corn for New-York, arrived here three days ago in distress, leaky; will go on the dock for repairs. The bark Texas is ashore on Sedan Haven Beach. No particulars.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters.)

The bark E. Wright, Jr., Capt. Deane, hence for New-Orleans, went ashore this morning on the Outer Middle Ground, where she remained some four hours, got off, and proceeded to sea; had no pilot.

The steamship Parkersburgh, of Cromwell's New-Orleans Line, went on the Sectional Dock yesterday afternoon for repairs.

The steam transports Patapsco and City of Richmond, at Pier No. 3, North River, are now loading commissary stores, ammunition, &c., for Washington, D. C.

Spoken, &c.

Abby Bradford—schr., bound to Aux Cayes, 22 inst., off Delaware.

Jos. W. Webster—schr., from New-Orleans for New-York, 8 ds. out, 16th inst., lat. 27 28, lon. 79 53.

Quaker City—U. S. steamer, on a cruise, all well, 15th inst., lat. 24 50, lat. 40.

"Seamen"—bark, of New-York, from New-Orleans for Genoa, 16th inst., lat. 25 27, lon. 79 39.

Foreign Ports.

At Nassau, N. P., 13th inst., bark Courant, ldg.; brig Palmetto, from Cardiff, disg.

At Mayaguez, Sept. 28, ship Lawrence, hence, disg.

At Aux Cayes 6th inst., brig St. Jago, hence, disg.

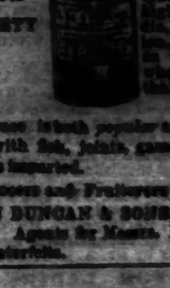
Arrived from New-York—Gibraltar and Rob Roy in the Clyde, and Empire and Fidelia at Liverpool.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.



EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both popular and economical. In soups, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor and zest is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices go too high, and save their money by buying from AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free. N. B.—Think of buses only 5 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 22, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford street.

Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Comments on Gen. Scott's Letter.

VIEWS OF THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

Nashville the Great Point Now Aimed At.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 16.

The letter of Gen. Scott to Mr. Seward will go far to redeem the reputation of the old soldier for military wisdom and judgment, and to place his character in a more amiable light than it has recently occupied. This letter, written March 3, 1861, is, in its sagacity and general tone, far above anything that we ever conceived Gen. Scott to be capable of, and proves him to have been, at the time of its writing, both a statesman and a soldier.

He seems to have been the only man in the United States who at all appreciated the magnitude of the enterprise which Mr. Lincoln has since undertaken in endeavoring to subjugate the Southern States, and yet that even he under-estimated its difficulties is shown from the fact that, large as was the amount of treasure and force which, in his opinion, was necessary for Southern subjugation, that amount has already quadrupled, and the United States is as far from its effects as ever.

The conciliatory spirit of the letter, which not only recommends compromise and forbearance, but goes so far as to suggest, as one of the means of meeting the exigencies of the times, "Say to the seceded States, Wayward sisters, depart in peace," exalts Gen. Scott from the abyss into which he has been dragged by Seward, and makes us regret the more that he had not the moral courage to be guided by the clearness of his perceptions and the dictates of his conscience.

With such a letter as this before the Lincoln Administration, what will their own people think of the madness of their Government in precipitating a war upon the country, the end of which no man could or can see? What of Mr. Seward's repeated predictions that the war would end in thirty or sixty days, when he had before him the declaration of the most experienced military man in the United States, that even under the best military guidance a war of invasion would be a war of years, attended by frightful destruction of life and property, and ending, if successful, in the destruction of a free form of government?

NO REUNION POSSIBLE.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 18.

Archbishop Hughes, in a speech which he made to the Irish Bishops, declared that the unity of the States was the vital object of the present struggle; unity under the present Government; or, if that could not be accomplished, unity under the Southern Government was preferable to dissolution. This, we believe, was substantially his declaration, though we have not now his speech before us, and the same idea has been expressed by several other Northern men.

There are those who put no faith in these avowals; but we are inclined to think that they are sincere; and that rather than give up the benefits of the Union, the North would be willing to be whipped, and unite again upon such a Constitution as the South would prescribe. The London *Herald* seems to labor under the apprehension of the possibility of such a result, and justly concludes that if the South was not safe under the old Constitution, it never could be under any framed by human hands. The South never asked a better Constitution than the old American Constitution, and yet it proved impotent to save her from the spirit of New-England fanaticism. Her rights were every day violated with impunity, and her institutions threatened with overthrow, more gradual, but as inevitable as that which Mr. Lincoln has openly proclaimed.

No paper guarantee, however plain and explicitly worded, can bind men who have already proved themselves faithless to all paper engagements, and who have parted with their own rights under the old Constitution, for the purpose of depriving their neighbors of rights guaranteed by that instrument. After the experience of the past we might safely defy the wit of man to frame a Constitution which Puritanical ingenuity, greed and fanaticism would not subvert. Nor, after the sacrifices which the South has suffered at Northern hands, could she ever consent, of her own free will, to live under the same Government with that people.

The blood of our murdered children would cry from the ground against their fathers if they could ever be guilty of such unnatural and monstrous ingratitude. If the South has given her blood without a murmur to this contest, it is not because she does not value that blood, but because she values freedom more than life or any earthly possession. Freedom, more precious than aught else save her honor, are the jewels she has laid upon the altar of liberty, and never can she consent to shake hands again under one Government with men who have made so many vacant places in Southern households, and whose steel is dripping with the blood of our brethren and children.

Henceforth we are two people. If conquered—if forced into provincial vassalage—we must bear our condition with such fortitude as we may. To that which is inevitable—to that which involves no culpability of their own—the best and bravest men may submit. But to voluntary debasement—to willing fraternity with the robbers and murderers of our people—never, never. The South has no ambition to govern the North. She is fighting for no such object. She only asks now what she asked at the beginning, to be let alone. We desire not to make slaves, subjects, or fellow-citizens of deadly enemies. We must live apart.

BRAGG'S CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

From the Mobile Advertiser, Oct. 5.

If the Federal news be true that Buell has beaten Bragg to Louisville, it does not argue in the least that the latter has been out-generaled. It is reasonable to suppose that when Bragg entered Kentucky by its eastern route from Knoxville and Chattanooga, instead of going the direct route, as advised by Gov. Harris, via Nashville, and thus driving Buell before him, he chose to make the crossing of the Cumberland River several miles above Nashville, and thus make a flank movement on Buell.

This we conceive was his policy, and believe he has succeeded in the purpose he had in view. He has relieved North Alabama and the larger portion of Middle Tennessee from the presence of the enemy. If the Federal news be true, we interpret it in this way. Although Bragg threatened Louisville, *his real purpose was already accomplished when he heard that Buell and his army was there to defend it.*

The merits of the whole question may be summed up in a few words. Bragg has accomplished the best strategic movement of the whole war in the West. He has caused Buell to vacate North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, in order to go to the defence of Louisville.

When Bragg was made aware of this fact, he retraced his steps toward Lexington, and probably left Buell in possession of the city. His purpose was accomplished. He had possession of the State of Kentucky, and Buell had possession of her chief city. Which has shown the best generalship? Buell holds the city of Louisville, with all its rottenness, (because the good material had gone out before,) and Bragg had got possession of the State. He has possession of all the producing portion of the State, defended by an army of probably eighty thousand men. He holds the important defensible positions, the railroads and principal thoroughfares, the State capital, and what is of still greater importance, has given the people of the State an opportunity of exhibiting their preferences for the Confederacy, of which they have gladly availed themselves. Under this state of facts, when Gen. Buell causes to rescue the State, he will find that he will have to bring with him at least four to one, in order to make his effort successful.

Gen. Buell, last Winter, drove our forces out of Kentucky without firing a gun. We do not say this in disparagement of Gen. Johnston, who, under the necessity of the case, was compelled to pursue the course he did. Gen. Bragg will never be found in the same position as Gen. Johnston was. He will be found in a position to maintain himself on Kentucky soil, and all the forces that Gen. Buell can bring to bear against him, will never be made of avail.

Under our view of the summing-up, then, which we give with that diffidence that belongs to modesty, we are forced to the opinion (in the absence of more correct and definite information) that Gen. Bragg has made one of the best strategic movements of the war. We say this without wishing to be considered as one of Gen. Bragg's special admirers, but we say it because we believe it to be a fact that will in all probability find its place in the history of the war.

Believing this as we do, conscientiously, we cannot say there is anything in the recent news to discourage our hopes or weaken our resolution. We have that resolution with which the people of the South first set out, and that was that the Southern people were invincible, and that subjugation by the North would be the worst calamity that could befall them. Let our people, then, take courage, even from their calamities, if such they be, and maintain their independence against the Northern Yankees, as they have heretofore on two occasions done the same thing against the Powers of England.

In conclusion we can only say that we now, as ever, believe our cause to be in the ascendant, and that we have more reason to be jubilant than despondent.

PERIL TO NASHVILLE.

From the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal.

In common with every Tennessean, our attention has of late been continually attracted to the situation in Middle Tennessee, and particularly at Nashville. It has been a matter of mortification that the beautiful Capital of our State has been so long permitted to remain in the hands of our enemies, and our patriotic people have only become reconciled to the state of things which has existed, by entertaining the belief, undoubtedly well founded, that the armies of the Confederacy were occupied in bringing about more important results than would have been the [illegible] without loss of life, all that the heart of every Tennessean would desire.

It is evident that the hour of deliverance is near at hand. The skillful movement of Gen. Bragg from Chattanooga has accomplished, in effect, all we could have expected. The Federal detachments, scattered through North Alabama and Middle and East Tennessee, were all forced to fall back and abandon the positions they had gained, for the purpose of assisting Buell in his Kentucky campaign. The only exception is that of Nashville—the only Federal force in Middle Tennessee, being the garrison in that city. From the latest information we have, *we learn that this is composed of only a small division, numbering some six or eight thousand; and these, with the city, are so completely hemmed in and cut off from foreign communication, even with the surrounding country, as to have already become seriously straitened for supplies.* And, when we consider the wants of a population of thirty thousand citizens, added to the necessities of an army, we cannot but think that an early day will witness the capitulation of, or evacuation of the city by, the troops that have so long oppressed the loyal Southrons of "the City of Rocks."

All accounts from Nashville represent the resident population as remaining true to their allegiance to the State and the Confederacy. The tool of Lincoln, Andy Johnson, has met with no encouragement in his efforts to control the future political *status* of the State; and, in consequence of the disappointment in this respect he has experienced, his whole attention has been turned to the punishment of those who have in the least contributed to thwart his ambitious and traitorous schemes. Such he has persecuted to an extent almost beyond endurance, but this persecution has only served to make them more implacable enemies of the Government against whose tyranny we have protested.

We again express the opinion that a change of rulers will soon take place—that the usurpers will be driven from our chosen places at an early day, and our constitutionally appointed servants be reinstated. The federal force in Nashville is so small that it could easily be captured were it not for the danger that would ensue from a direct conflict to non-combatants and public property. But they are invested, and can soon be forced to yield without strife. They are comparatively isolated, the nearest Federal force being that of Grant at Corinth—and he has need of all the men he has left to hold the army of Price and Van Dorn in check. We have reason to be hopeful, and can conscientiously bid our Tennessee readers be of good cheer.

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Augusta, Saturday, Oct. 18.

The *Constitutionalist* has a special dispatch from Harrodsburgh, dated the 10th inst., which says:

Bragg's first pitched battle took place on the 8th, at Perryville. The enemy had been following from Bardstown in force, and also threatened Frankfort. Withers's Division was sent forward to support Kirby Smith, while the divisions of Cheatham, Buckner and Anderson were countermarched to give battle to the foe in the rear of our lines. The fight opened on our right with artillery at 6 A. M. At 2 P. M. the whole line moved in splendid style to close quarters with the enemy for one hour and a half. The enemy maintained his ground bravely. Our troops fought like heroes until the enemy began to falter, when our boys moved forward and drove them three or four miles, entirely off the battle-field. In the meantime, an attempt on our left had been repulsed. We captured 21 cannon and 500 or 600 prisoners, and for want of horses only 8 pieces were brought off. Our casualties are estimated at 1,500. Night put an end to the conflict. The enemy's loss is believed to be more than double ours. Buell had 30,000 men. We fought with only 12,000, and took prisoners from five divisions.

At Frankfort the matter was soon ended. The enemy, under McCook, fled before Kirby Smith. Withers cut off his rear, and took 700 prisoners and 14 wagons.

Bragg's depot of war munitions was near, and he withdrew his army to protect them. Immediately a flag of truce from the enemy asked permission to bury their dead.

Gen. Polk had a narrow escape. Gen. Bragg says he has the best troops in the world. Among our killed are Lieut.-Col. Patterson, of the First Tennessee; Lieut.-Col. Evans, of the Texan Rangers; Maj. W. Pryor, Commissary; Capt. Cartwright, of Georgia, and Wm. L. May, of Claiborne's Staff."

THE BATTLES IN MARYLAND.

GEN. M'CLELLAN—PROSPECTS FOR THE WINTER.

Virginia Correspondence of the Mobile Register, Oct. 5.

A Surgeon of one of the Louisiana Regiments who was wounded and left behind at Sharpsburgh arrived here last night, and brings some interesting information in regard to the late battle at that place. He says the enemy lost four Generals killed and ten wounded. The names of the wounded he did not get, but the killed were, Gens. Hooker, Reno, Mansfield and Williams.

He states that the Federal army was in a condition approaching demoralization, and he thinks if we had renewed the fight, an easy victory would have been the certain result. He forgets, however, that *our own army was not in as good fighting condition as it might have been.* The want of confidence in our currency among the people of Maryland, and the utter impossibility of supplying such an army as ours at a point so far removed from its base, and by wagon trains alone, constituted another element of weakness on our part. The enemy, moreover, stood with his back against the Blue Ridge, through which there was but one turnpike, and that easily defended; so that if we had driven him from the field, we could not have pursued him with any hope of inflicting additional injury. This was not all. In our rear was the Potomac, which is subject to heavy freshets at this period of the year, and when they set in the river ceases to be fordable during the Winter. The night preceding the battle and the day it was fought, the weather presented all the appearance of an approaching equinoctial storm.

It may not be improper to suggest here, that the people of the Confederate States have been led to under-estimate the abilities of McClellan. In my judgment, he is incomparably the best officer in the Federal army, if not the equal of any in the Confederate; and if he had such troops as ours in command, the world would not be long in finding him out. His disasters are not justly attributable to his lack of Generalship so much as to the character of his troops. The manner in which he conducted his retreat from Richmond, and his conduct of affairs thus far in Maryland are enough to entitle him to be ranked with the ablest commanders on either side. Officers tell me that a close inspection of his position and works before Richmond, and a thorough examination of his movements from day to day after the battle commenced, did not disclose one solitary mistake or blunder on his part. He did the best that could be done at every point, under the circumstances, and with the material he had around him. It is safer to give the enemy credit for too much ability than too little.

Some additional particulars have been received of the affair at Shepherdstown Ford. It was A. P. Hill and not Jackson who commanded on the occasion. It is said (and this is confirmed by the surgeon alluded to above) that about 2,000 Federal infantry attempted to cross after us, and out of that number only 99 lived to return. Such as were not killed and drowned were captured.

Those who were taken, as well as the prisoners who fell into our hands at Sharpsburgh, have not been paroled, but sent on toward Richmond. Among the latter, it is said, were several who were captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled two days before the battle. If such be the case, there is but one course open to us, and that is, to hang every one of them.

The heavy work of the campaign is probably at an end. Jackson may be left in this valley, but the greater portion of the Confederate army will, it is thought, take up its position behind the Rappahannock preparatory to going into Winter quarters, while the main body of the Federal army will return to Washington, leaving a division at Frederickstown and another at Hagerstown. From the Rappahannock to the Potomac, the country has been laid waste. Corn, wheat, hay, bacon, hogs, beef cattle, and even milch cows were either destroyed or appropriated by Pope's army, and there *is not food and forage enough in the country to meet* the wants of the new inhabitants left behind. Mill houses, threshing machines, manufacturing establishments, wagons, carriages, and farming implements were burnt, or rendered useless; bridges blown up, horses and stock killed, or carried off, and furniture and private libraries and papers wantonly mutilated or committed to the flames. With these facts before him, the reader may form some adequate idea of the difficulties the army encountered on its march through this blasted wilderness, and at the same time see how impossible it is to go into Winter quarters north of the Rappahannock. The condition of the people in the valley of the Shenandoah where we now are, is somewhat better, though far from good; whilst the climate is more severe, and the transportation of supplies wholly dependent upon wagons. Below the Rappahannock we will have two railways—that from Richmond and that from Lynchburgh, which meet at Gordonsville. But I must stop. Though much better I write in no little pain. A.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* gives the following particulars of the bombardment of Corpus Christi, briefly alluded to a few days since:

"We have heard many vague reports of late about an attempt of the enemy to take Corpus Christi, but have refrained from saying anything on the subject for the want of reliable and definite information. We now learn, however, on good authority, that the enemy, having removed the obstructions in the channel, went up near the city and sent a flag of truce, demanding a surrender of the city. This was on Friday, Sept. 15. Maj. Hobby replied that he would not surrender the town, nor would he fire upon them until they attempted to land, in which case he would make the best defence possible. *They then left, but returned the next day* with several schooners and a propeller, and took soundings within sixty yards of the wharf. But as Maj. Hobby said *he would not fire upon them without* they attempted to land, so no gun was fired. The enemy again went away, but returned the third time on next day (Sunday) and commenced bombarding the city, continuing to fire as rapidly as they could, from daylight till 11½ A. M. The fire was vigorously returned by Maj. Hobby from two 12-pounders, two 18-pounders and one [illegible]

They are said to have had several small vessels, including the propeller. The town was badly damaged, almost every building having been perforated with the shells. Only one person on our side was hurt, and this was a gentleman from Bell County, whose name we have not received. He was killed by a shot. There was sufficient evidence that the enemy suffered quite as much if not more than our men, for broken fragments of the enemy's vessels were drifted ashore by the cart loads, and the propeller finally used her sails only when she left, evidently having her machinery too much damaged to get up steam.

They, however, returned on Monday morning, the 18th, and renewed the bombardment, continuing to throw shells from 9 A. M. till about 12 M., when they again left, having probably received fully as good as they sent, and more than they had bargained for.

On Tuesday, they returned to the bombardment a third time, but left again after firing some sixty shells. No more lives were lost on our side, nor a single person wounded, but the town, we learn, has been badly damaged, some of the houses being perforated by fifteen or twenty shells each. Very few of the enemy's shells exploded, and this probably accounts for the few casualties. Every man in Corpus Christi and in the vicinity, and able to bear arms, participated in the fight, but, of course, their rifles and muskets could not be made available at such a distance. The whole number of men under Major Hobby was between seven hundred and eight hundred, about two hundred of whom were volunteers.

Our informant was not present at this bombardment, but reached the vicinity about the time, on his way from Brownsville, and the above account was given him by those who participated. The women and children left the city before the bombardment commenced. Our informant did not learn that the enemy effected a landing at all, but we see by the account in the Goliad *Messenger* that, on one occasion, forty of the Federals landed, but were immediately driven back to their boats, with the loss of four of their number, killed or wounded."

THE REBEL COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The frauds in the contracting and purchasing departments of this Government have become so notorious and brazen as to be the common talk of the streets. * * * * *

The transaction referred to occurred as late as Saturday last, in the bureau of Commissary Northrop, in this city. On that day a purchase was made through that officer, by the Government, of a lot of cattle to the amount of about ten thousand dollars; the sale being made by the owners, who had driven the cattle from Western Virginia, at the very reasonable prices of ten cents a pound.

When the vendors came to get their money at the office of the Commissary, they were told there that they (*the sellers*) would have to pay commissions to the party who had purchased the cattle for the Government; that these commissions would amount to $1 per head on the cattle and one per cent. on the money paid them; and, in pursuance of these demands, they were required in the Commissary's office to sign a false receipt, giving the Government credit for an amount several hundred dollars more than was received. This fact is capable, as far as we can understand, of abundant testimony. When the false receipt was signed, there were several persons standing by—among them one, at least, whose position as a law officer in this city should have prompted him to protest against the transaction.

We may say that the authority for this statement of facts is a party who was interested in the negotiations of the sale, Mr. J. H. Haymond, of Marion County, Va., a brother of Gen. Haymond.

There is every reason to suppose that this case is but one of many; that the Government, which purchases cattle every day to the extent of a hundred to a hundred and fifty head, finds that those with whom it negotiates are generally more pliant or more timid than Mr. Haymond, and that to keep on the good side of Government contracts they will easily submit to their black mail.

It is by management of this sort that the Government is defrauded, and that scurvy adventurers, picked up in the petty employments of local politicians and small demagogues, have become suddenly rich as assistant commissaries and agents in Mr. Northrop's department.

JOHN VAN BUREN'S SPEECH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 25.

In the late speech of John Van Buren, published in this paper, that gentleman insists on the taking of Richmond as indispensable to the consent of any party in the North to the making of peace. With the consummation of that, he declares that he would be willing to call a Convention of all the States, North and South, and, if the South still insisted on leaving the Union, then he would say to her, in the language of Gen. Scott, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace."

While it is not probable that even this measure of liberality would be acceptable to a majority of the Northern people, we cannot see why Mr. Van Buren should insist upon the capture of Richmond as the essential preliminary of such a pacification. Does not the same humanity which he tells us would plead for the same cessation of the war after that event, plead for it even more strongly now? If the great struggle of the war, in his opinion, is that which settles the fate of the Confederate capital, must it not involve more suffering and death than any subsequent minor struggle? Let him bear in mind the enormous losses which McClellan has already sustained in endeavoring to take Richmond, and answer what object is gained by taking this Capital worthy such sacrifices, if, after they are made, the very end for which they are made is to be relinquished? The taking of Richmond, as a means to an end, has in it some appearance of reason; but the taking of Richmond as the end, and an end which is to be relinquished as soon as it is attained, does not strike us as in consonance with the logic and spirit of the invasion. It is possible, however, that, merely as a matter of pride, the Yankees might be satisfied after the capture of Richmond, to say, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace;" but is it not better to sacrifice pride to humanity—to that very humanity which Mr. Van Buren urges as a reason for stopping the war after the capture of Richmond, and say to the South, "Go in peace," without subjecting both sides to a terrific loss of life for no practical purpose?

While we appreciate the superior chivalry and magnanimity of Van Buren and his friends to the Black Republicans, let them be assured that the capital of this country will be defended to the last extremity by as heroic and devoted a race of men as breathes on this earth. We believe, as he does, that the taking of Richmond, while it would be a great disaster, would never end the war, but it will be, nevertheless, stoutly defended, because some of its assailants are seeking to gain it merely for the name of the thing. The point is one on which we, who are fighting for our own Capital, have a right to be more sensitive than those who assail it, and the battles which have already unhorsed McClellan before Richmond will be mere preludes to a play, in comparison with the complete tragedy which will follow another attempt to humiliate the Southern people in the heart of their Confederacy.

DEATH OF GEN. ANDERSON.

The Raleigh *Standard* announces the death of Gen. George B. Anderson, a gallant and promising young officer, who was wounded in the foot at Sharpsburgh, Md. Gen. Anderson died on Thursday of last week, at the house of his brother, Col. W. E. Anderson, in Raleigh. Deceased was a native of Wilmington, and about 35 years of age. He leaves a young wife and an infant child.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT WILMINGTON.

During Saturday and Sunday there were thirty yellow fever deaths in Wilmington, N. C. The *Daily Journal* has suspended publication. The office is deserted by almost all the hands necessary to carry on the work, and the editor on Monday had four sick servants on his hands.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. MEANS.

Col. Means, Ex-Governor of South Carolina, is not alive, as has been stated. He died on the field of Manassas.

FROM MATAMORAS.

Another Confederate Prize Taken by a National Gunboat.

The brig *Harriot Hallock*, Capt. Wicks, from Matamoras Sept. 23, reached this port this morning, with cotton to S. J. Ravens, and bringing Mrs. W. M. Pye and child, Dr. W. G. Moore, H. Durans and S. Knevals, as passengers. She left no American vessel in that port.

The Confederate schooner *Two Sisters*, from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of gunny bags, arrived at Matamoras Sept. 21, with the Confederate flag flying, but finding the United States gunboat *Albatross* in port, she immediately got under way, and proceeded to sea. The *Albatross* slipped her anchor, and gave her chase, and succeeded in overhauling her off the harbor, put a prize crew on board, and sent her to Key West. The *Two Sisters* was formerly a Virginia pilot-boat.

FROM HAVANA.

Commercial Intelligence.

The following vessels were in the port of Havana on Oct. 4:

Ship *Thomas Nye*, loading sugar; bark *Bamberg*, discharging; brigs, *Croton*, do.; *Rush*, do.; *Edna T. Kere*, do.; *Royalston*, do.; schooner *Manhattan*, do.

Freights remain unchanged and quotations are as follows:

For Falmouth, British brig *Spinner*, 400 hhds. sugar at £2 2s. 6d.; Danish bark *Johann Christoff*, 1,600 boxes sugar at £2 2s. 6d. For Liverpool, Spanish ship *Tiel*, 400 pipes rum at £2. Bark *Prudencia*, 707 bales cotton (foreign) at 86 50 ℘ bale. Great Britain for orders, £2@£2 5s.; Great Britain direct, £2; Havre and Bremen, £2 5s.; Mediterranean, nominal; France, 46f.@50f.; United States, [illegible] 6 ℘ box, $3@$3 75 ℘ hhd., $1 50@$1 75.

[illegible]

Movements of the Guerrilla Morgan, &c.

Louisville, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The guerrilla John Morgan was at Litchfield, Grayson County, on Tuesday night.

James B. Clay went South with the rebels from Lexington.

The house of Mrs. Hoss, at Oakland, was accidentally burned last night. The adjacent buildings of Rev. Stuart Robinson were threatened at one time, but escaped injury.

At Richmond, Humphrey Marshall, during the exodus of his troops, said to an eminent Kentucky jurist: "We did not care anything about your people, but we did want your territory; even that, however, is not worth two drops of Confederate blood."

There is no news from either the forces of Gen. Buell or Gen Bragg.

THE ESCAPE OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Mount Vernon, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 21.

Smith's Division, Crittenden's corps, yesterday pursued the enemy from Camp Nelson, seven miles beyond Wildcat, to within forty miles of Cumberland Gap. The enemy are still flying with the utmost precipitation, traveling night and day, and leaving broken down men every mile of the march.

We captured fifty head of beef cattle from a drove of three thousand, which the rebels took from the Blue Grass region.

Complete devastation marks the enemy's trail. They have robbed the mountaineers of everything, so that their immense trains may not be drawn upon till the last moment.

The rebels are leaving in great disgust, saying they were more bushwhacked in Kentucky than ever the Yankees were in the South.

DESTRUCTION OF A WAGON TRAIN.

From the Louisville Journal, 21st.

We announced the fact yesterday morning that John Morgan's rebel cavalry had retreated from Lexington by way of Versailles and Lawrenceburgh, and that they were at Bloomfield, Nelson County, on Sunday. From Bloomfield they proceeded to the Fair Grounds near Bardstown, where they rested a few hours. Having had information that a wagon train from this city, conveying supplies to Gen. Wood's Division at Crab Orchard, were in camp at Cox's Creek, six miles this side of Bardstown, they, or a portion of them, left the Fair Grounds about 12 o'clock, and pushed forward to Cox's Creek bridge, where they encountered the train, which consisted of fifty-one loaded wagons and thirty-one empty ones, the latter being on their way in for supplies. The work of destruction was at once commenced, and the entire train fell an easy prey to the rebel cavalry, as the wagons had no guard save that afforded by the unarmed teamsters. All but three of the wagons were destroyed, or at least lost to the Government, as such of the stores as were not burned were carried away by the rebel cavalry, or taken possession of by residents in the vicinity. The teamsters were marched out into the road and paroled, and such horses and mules as the rebels in their haste to depart could drive away were taken along. Many of the mules would not submit to the driving process, however, and we learn that large numbers of them are grazing around in the vicinity of Cox's Creek Bridge.

In passing from wagon to wagon, while engaged in the destruction of the train, the vandals discovered a sick teamster, who was unable to rise from his couch. Upon refusing to get up, he was, in his helpless condition, shot through the head and left to die without attendance.

The party that made the attack upon the train did not number more than three or four hundred, and it is not known that they were commanded by Morgan. After completing the work of destruction, they left in the direction of Shepherdsville.

Popular Estimate of the Perryville Battle, and Complaints Against Buell.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

Our Press and people complain of Gen. Buell for apparently so far failing to redeem the promises so confidently made in his behalf by his friends. Their opinion of the Perryville battle substantially accords with the opinion of "Curtius." They demand that Buell shall destroy Bragg's army, and that, in the event of his manifest failure he shall be permanently relieved. Buell's generalship, or want of it, will be demonstrated satisfactorily to everybody before the November rains.

Gen. Granger's army corps is urged to be more active and efficient. Loyal Kentuckians are warned that their troubles are not over, and are conjured to shake off their lethargy, apathy and supineness.

Capt. Jenkins warns the public against purchasing animals, branded or not, from any soldier, wagon-master or teamster, or any other person in the Government service. Parties have bought from soldiers and citizens Government animals and captured property for mere songs.

We believe that no Vallandighamers have been elected in Ohio or Indiana, unless Dan Voorhees and Sam Cox. PONTIAC.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs at Island No. 10—Stringent Orders Issued by Gen. Rosecrans at Corinth, &c.

Cairo, Thursday, Oct. 23.

In consequence of the information that 2,000 rebels, supposed to be a part of Jackson's cavalry were advancing for the purpose of attacking our force on the Tennessee shore, opposite Island No. 10, they, last night, were transferred to the Island. All the property was removed in safety.

Gen. Rosecrans issued an order, at Corinth, on the 10th, saying that all officers and soldiers absent without passes from their division commander are to be arrested; the soldiers to be confined on bread and water, and the officers sent to the commanders of their regiments under a guard, and to be reported to the Commanding-General of the army. Sutlers must join their regiments with their goods in four days, or have them confiscated. Persons not employed in business will be arrested as spies and treated accordingly. Newsboys, peddlers, &c., are warned to close their business immediately, or have their goods confiscated. All establishments must be closed at 10 P. M., and all persons on the streets after half-past ten will be arrested and confined in the guard-house until morning.

The steamer *Rowena* reports all quiet at Memphis.

The rebels have retreated to Grand Prairie.

A Card.

The *Herald* of this morning contains a report of a speech made at the Brooklyn Seymour meeting last evening by John Van Buren, in which these passages occur:

Now, gentlemen, one word more of personal explanation, and then I shall be through with this branch of the discussion, far from interesting to you, and, perhaps, I might add, very uninteresting to me. It seems that I have not only published a private letter, but I read in the *Evening Post* that I had sat *down to dine, uninvited, with Gen. Scott* the other day at the New-York Club—(laughter)—and this is mentioned as an evidence of my want of knowledge, as it certainly would be, of the courtesies of life. It is thus stated:

On the same day on the evening of which he made his speech and read Gen. Scott's letter, he went into the New-York Club, at the hour at which, as it happened, the General was eating there, alone at a table. Mr. Van Buren sat himself down at the same table, uninvited, and there eat his dinner, but said never a word to the General of the fact that he was going from that table to make a partisan speech, nor hazarded one word about the letter of the General which he meant to read.

Now, how any friend of Gen. Scott would venture to say that anybody sat down to dine with him, uninvited, I am utterly at a loss to imagine. Unless the General has greatly changed since this morning, if anybody should dine with him without any invitation, he would find himself sitting outside on the curbstone. [Laughter.] This conversation purports to come from Gen. Scott—it is unequivocally and absolutely false. It is retailed by a person who should have known better, in my humble opinion, who occupies a distinction, in a literary point of view, which should induce him to forbear from mingling in any political contest, at least, by any false representation. It is a false statement—that private conversation made by Charles King, of Columbia College. Mr. King enjoys the signal honor of being the only man in the State of New-York, or the United States, who ever assailed a dead woman. He had the signal honor of attacking Mrs. Jackson, after her death, and endeavoring to wound the feelings of the patriot-hero Jackson through his dead wife; and it is appropriate that he should now undertake to retail falsely a private conversation, to the injury of the hero of the great wars that have distinguished this country from 1812 to the present day. [Applause.]

In this, or any other community where the two parties are known, there will be no difference of opinion when an issue upon a question of veracity is raised between Charles King and John Van Buren.

That on this point, however, there may be no possibility of question, it may be stated that Gen. Scott, when called upon this morning, authorized me to say that the presence of John Van Buren at the same public dinner-table with himself was purely accidental and unexpected, and that although that person left the table to make his speech at the Cooper Institute, not a word was said as to his possession or intended use of Gen. Scott's letter, the publication of which was wholly unauthorized as it was deeply regretted by the General.

No other comment is necessary, perhaps, other than that while Mr. Charles King is thus fully sustained, as it was of course known that he would be, in all his statements, the result places John Van Buren once again in the position of a convicted liar.

WILLIAM G. KING,
East Forty-ninth-street, corner of Fourth-avenue—Thursday.

Union Meeting at Ogdensburgh.

SPEECHES BY HON. H. J. RAYMOND AND MR. SHERWOOD, OF TEXAS.

Ogdensburgh, Thursday, Oct. 23.

A stirring Union meeting was held here last evening, and in spite of the storm, the enthusiasm was prolonged until nearly midnight. Judge Fine presided, and Preston King was present.

The address of Hon. Henry J. Raymond, touching the current war topics, was received with great favor. The meeting thoroughly indorsed his defence of the Government, his dissection of Mr. Seymour's speeches his analysis of John Van Buren's plea for the South, and his exposure of the Democratic bugbear that emancipation will crowd the North with negro labor.

In reply to an interrogation from one of the audience, Mr. Raymond said that he did not know precisely what we were to do with the negroes; perhaps they would find out what to do with themselves. They had always worked for nothing, and he had no reason to suppose they would stop working because somebody proposed to pay them. [Laughter.] Emancipation, instead of attracting negro labor North, would, according to the laws of climate, draw the free negroes to the South. He made a patriotic appeal to the voters to rebuke sympathy with treason by defeating the Seymour ticket.

Lorenzo Sherwood, of Texas, followed in a long, but interesting address, showing that the avowed purpose of the rebellion is to destroy free democratic Government, because it is incompatible with Slavery, and because the Southern leaders believe that the republican institutions are a failure. He cited a mass of evidence on this point, and earnestly urged the necessity of defeating the secession scheme of dividing the councils of the North. The meeting cordially approved these and other sentiments, and from various indications it is evident that this county will do its duty to the Union cause in the coming election.

Large Fire in Boston.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 23.

A fire broke out about 11 o'clock last night in a small stable on Richardson's wharf.

The flames, aided by a high wind, then spread to other stables, and a building containing Kerosene oil—all of which were destroyed.

The fire then crossed over to French's wharf, at which was lying the schooner *L. A. Danenhower*, from Greenwich, N. J., discharging coal. She was nearly destroyed.

On this wharf was an extensive wood and coal yard, which was partly destroyed.

The fire then extended to Tileston's wharf, where a schooner, name not ascertained, was partially destroyed.

A large quantity of wood on this wharf was also destroyed.

The loss is estimated at $60,000, which is partly insured.

The Iowa Election.

Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 23.

Full returns from the Iowa State election are not yet in. Enough, however, is received to make it probable that the Republican State ticket is elected by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority. The Republicans elect all their members to Congress.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburgh, Thursday, Oct. 23.

Drafted men by thousands are arriving here by every train.

In addition to the camps of rendezvous established at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh, other camps are to be provided at Chambersburgh, York, Gettysburgh and other points along the border.

Spencer Miller's Battery, from Philadelphia, is to be divided into sections, and distributed along the border.

These preparations will prevent a repetition of rebel cavalry raids.

The militia will be armed and equipped at once.

In consequence of the deficiency of blankets in the United States Quartermaster's Department, drafted men are required to supply themselves from home.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The City Councils have passed a resolution requesting the Mayor's postponement of the draft, so as to fill up the requisite number with volunteers, to whom a bounty of $200 is to be given in addition to the Government bounty.

The Saxonia and City of Washington Outward Bound.

St. Johns, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York for Southampton and Hamburgh, was boarded off Cape Race at 9 A. M. to-day. The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York for Queenstown, Liverpool, passed the Cape at 11½ A. M., and was also boarded. News from New-York to Tuesday evening with commercial telegrams through the agency of Geo. Stokes, Esq., were put on board.

Base Ball in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 23.

In the base ball match to-day between the Eckford and Athletic Clubs, the Eckford was victorious by the following score: Eckford, 23; Athletic, 12. There were between three and four thousand people present.

Col. Fitzgerald entertains the Eckfords to-night. The Eckfords remain to play the Keystone Club to-morrow.

The Philadelphia Races.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 23.

There will be no races Friday. *Blackbird* has been withdrawn on account of being matched in two races against *Idlewild* for $20,000, next Spring, three-mile heats in Philadelphia, and four-mile heats in New-York.

Sale of Gold in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Thursday, Oct. 23.

A sale of $2,000 in gold was made on 'Change to-day, deliverable in six months, at 46 ℘ cent. premium.

John Van Buren at Hudson.

Hudson, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 23.

John Van Buren addressed an immense audience, in favor of the Democratic ticket this afternoon, at the City Hall.

Acceptance of Col. Murphy.—J. McLeod Murphy has telegraphed Thos. Jones, Jr., Chairman of the People's Union Convention of the Ninth Congressional District, that he accepts the nomination.

Markets.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Oct. 23.

Flour unsettled; held at $5 50 for superfine. Wheat dull, buyers contending for the decline. Whisky firm at 34c. Mess Pork sold at $10 25. Gold, 28. Exchange dull at ½.

Milwaukee, Thursday, Oct. 23.

Flour lower. Wheat declined 3½c. Sales at 93c. for No. 1, and 87c. for No. 2. *Receipts*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. Freights quiet; 17c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

(Advertisement.)
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Potomac, for New-Orleans—J. G. Berden, Vincent Batalavara, A. Dryert, M. D. Saculoto, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pace, W. F. Harper, P. McDonough, C. E. Garthwaite, C. McDonough, M. Gernon, E. Thompson, C. Paine, A. D. Guige, John Abendroth, Maj. W. W. Howell, Wm. Faux, H. Wolfkid, Mrs. Capt. H. B. Fitch, Mrs. Lieut.-Col. W. Babcock, Samuel Cohen, J. J. Emery, Capt. Jenkins, Thomas Jenkins, J. T. Baldwin, Samuel Valle, Rebecca Cohen, Mrs. Mary Neveide, J. H. Axis, George J. McGuillum, Mary V. Glenn, child, infant and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Soule, J. E. Bouligny, John Palliseur, B. Downs, C. Miller, H. F. Stuart.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans, &c.—Mr. Hermann, 3 children and servant; G. V. Gambill, wife and 4 children; O. Morrell, wife and 3 children; T. Thayer, J. H. Massey, S. M. Peterson, G. E. Villanaso, George Bush, A. Avinence, S. W. Lacks, E. Wolf, J. J. Lane, T. Caden, A. Reger, T. Ternent, E. M. Deal, and 28 in the steerage.

In schr. Vigilant, from Nassau—C. Wagner, P. Ricks, H. Mayer, J. Mott, Capt. Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 25 | Sun sets.... 5 05 | Moon sets.... [illegible]
Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 23.

Cleared.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern; United States, Fulton, Hilton Head, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Oriole, Holmes, Newbern, master.

Ship Mamaroneck, Cushing, London, Slocum & [illegible].

Barks Louisetta, Wells, Messina and Madeira, Yates & Porterfield; Emily Fisher, Staples, St. Croix, Boyd Bros. & Coffey; Thos. Terry, (Br.) Snellgrave, Queenstown, Brett, Son & Co.; H. L. Rutgers, Howes, Callao; Alfred W. Ladd; Albertina, Olmstead, Philadelphia, Peter B. King & Co.; Bidwell, (Br.) Churchill, Penarth Roads, Boyd & Hincken; John Phyfe, (Br.) Sherwood, Glasgow, Thomas Dunham; J. & H. Young, (Br.) Scott, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken; A. W. Singleton, (Br.) Trask, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs B. L. Swan, Rice, Demerara, D. Trowbridge; Lady Chapman, (Br.) Cooper, Manzanilla, Smith, Jones & Co.; Emanuel, (Norw.) Wallce, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; Ellen, (Br.) Bottenhouse, Liverpool, Arthur Leary; Exemplar, (Br.) Perry, St. John, N. B., R. De Wolf.

Schooners Globe, Van Buren, Washington; Northern Light, Lane, Fall River; Beersheba, Seaman, Baltimore; Sally M. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, Del.; Chas. T. Hazzard, Bellard, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Success, ——; Cyprus, Coles, Harrington, Me., F. Talbot & Co.; E. Dudley, Wentworth, Charlestown, Mass., E. P. Buck & Co.; H. K. Dunton, Sherman, Providence, master; Copper King, Plymouth; Rhode Island, Kelly, Beverly, Mass.; J. & D. Cramer, Cole, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, master; Quaker City, Benjamin, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Jos. Marsh, French, Washington; Arctic, Hicks, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Maryland, Cathcart, Newbern, N. L. McCready & Co.; Velasco, Herstich, Newbern, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloops Rio Grande, Burke, Chincoteague; Active, Bolles, Norwich.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Sumner, New-Orleans Oct. 12, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to I. B. Gager. Had severe N. E. gales the entire passage.

U. S. steamer Dacotah, S. P. McKinstry, Key West Oct. 14. 14th inst., spoke schr. A. P. Hall, of and for New-York from S. W. Pass.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Middlesex, Cox, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Judge Strickson, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Worthy Chief, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Fanny Esler, (of Bridgetown,) N. J. Mooney, Alexandria, Va., via Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Senator, (Br., of Liverpool,) Dick, Maranham Sept. 28, in ballast to master.

Brig Harriet Hallock, Wicks, Matamoras Sept. 23, with cotton to S. J. Ravens. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig La Cayenne, (Br., of Turks Island,) Dougherty, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with logwood to Wilson & [illegible].

Brig Eliza Dudley, Shea, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Joseph W. Webster, Blake, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar to master. Had heavy easterly weather most of the passage.

Schr. E. W. Perry, Smith, Beaufort, N. C., 12 ds., with shingles to Wm. Boyd. Had heavy N. E. weather, and lost and split sails.

Schr. Hiram Smith, Smith, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Fall River.

Schr. Catharine Nichols, McFadden, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Moss, Fernandina, Fla., 10 ds. in ballast to master.

Schr. Vigilant, (Br., of Nassau,) Lightbourne, Nassau 12 ds., with wreck materials to master.

Schr. Indus, (of Vienna, Md.,) Stokeley, Havana 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Kempton, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Queen of the South, Elwood, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Bergen, Cole, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Little David, White, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Sally Gay, Stetson, Norfolk 2 ds., with old iron to master.

Schr. J. Ross, Turner, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. W. G. Ellis, Chichester, Alexandria, in ballast to master.

Schr. Henry Brown, Shelby, Chincoteague, with wood.

Schr. Velma, Sturges, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. J. Warren, Chipman, Middletown, in ballast.

Schr. Eliza Leland, ——; Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Game Cock, Miller, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. Rescue, Kenney, Alexandria, in ballast to master.

Schr. Randolph, Moore, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. S. Drummond, Chambers, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Onatavia, Russell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Margaret, Mitchell, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Brig Mary E. Pierce.

Brig S. P. Allen. Also, 1 ship and 1 bark.

Sailed.

Steamship Potomac, for New-Orleans; steam transport Thomas Swann, Washington, D. C., with troops.

Miscellaneous.

Baltimore, Oct. 23.—The schr. Yankee Doodle, from Alexandria, Va., with corn for New-York, arrived here three days ago in distress, leaky; will go on the dock for repairs. The bark Texas is ashore on Squan Haven Beach. No particulars.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters.)

The bark E. Wright, Jr., Capt. Doane, hence for New-Orleans, went ashore this morning on the Outer Middle Ground, where she remained some four hours, got off, and proceeded to sea; had no pilot.

The steamship Parkersburgh, of Cromwell's New-Orleans Line, went on the Sectional Dock yesterday afternoon for repairs.

The steam transports Patapsco and City of Richmond, at Pier No. 3, North River, are now loading subsistence stores, ammunition, &c., for Washington, D. C.

Spoken, &c.

Abby Bradford—schr., bound to Aux Cayes, 2d inst., off Delaware.

Jos. W. Webster—schr., from New-Orleans for New-York, 8 ds. out, 13th inst., lat. 27 22, lon. 79 55.

Quaker City—U. S. steamer, on a cruise, all well, 12th inst., lat. 36 25, lat. 80.

"Sabine"—bark, of New-York, from New-Orleans for Genoa, 16th inst., lat. 36 21, lon. 73 29.

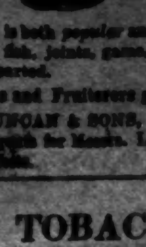
Foreign Ports.

At Nassau, N. P., 12th inst., bark Courant, big.; brig Palmetto, from Cardiff, disg.

At Maranham, Sept. 28, ship Lawrence, hence, disg.

At Aux Cayes 5th inst., brig St. Jago, hence, disg.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.



EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester. MAY, 1851.
"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both popular and economical. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor and zest is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

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THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free. N.B.—Think of [illegible] only 3 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, Oct. 23, 1862.
TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:
Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.
Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.